THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL
DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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RADICAL CONVENTION AT RALEIGH.

[Special dispatch to the Journal.]

RALEIGH, July 13.

The Republican State Convention nominated ex-Judge J. W. Albertson from Perquimans for Secretary of State, Dr. W. H. Wheeler of Forsythe for Treasurer, Col. T. L. Hargrove of Granville for Attorney General, Major John Reily of Cumberland for Auditor and Dr. John L. Carson of Henderson for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Pender Court.

From a gentleman who come down from Pender Superior Court last evening we learn that there has been a great deal of business transacted on the criminal side of the docket, and that the court, lawyers, jurors, parties and witnesses all work as patiently as the high temperature of the atmosphere will permit.

On Tuesday a large assemblage was addressed on the issues of the campaign, by J. D. Standford, Esq., in a most telling and effective speech. It is said that one radical of Pender was brought to his knees during the delivery of Mr. Stanford's speech, but whether this attitude of penitence was the result of Mr. Stanford's patriotic appeals and his scathing arraignment of the radical party, or the result of mean whiskey, is a question which will have to be determined when the radicals gets sober.

Yesterday was the day set for the trial of the two criminal cases against James Heaton, Clerk of the Superior Court of New Hanover, in one of which he is charged with the crime of *extortion*, and in the other with the destruction or withholding certain papers issued by the Court. We learn that the defendant did not make his appearance, and that he was called out and judgment taken against him and his surety, A. H. Morris. A *capias* for his arrest was issued to the Sheriff of Wake county, and another to the Sheriff of Wayne county. A bench warrant was issued also, we learn, to the Sheriff of Pender county for his arrest on the train in the event he should come down.

We learn that the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty" in the case of the State vs. J. D. Sellars, charged with *larceny*.

The Mass Meeting in Pamlico.

From all accounts the mass meeting at Stonewall, in Pamlico county, on the Fourth must have been a grand affair:

The Goldsboro *Messenger* says:

An enthusiastic meeting was held at Stonewall, Pamlico county, July 4th, to endorse the nominations for State offices of the late Democratic Convention at Raleigh and for other purposes.

Mr. J. F. Brinson was elected chairman and Messrs. E. H. Riggs, and W. H. Brinson, secretaries. A large assemblage numbering about five hundred of our best men attested the interest felt in the success of our ticket in this centennial year.

Col. Thomas S. Kenan, Maj. Jos. A. Engelhard, Hon. Jas. E. Shepherd, Hon. C. C. Clark and R. D. McCotter, Esq., delivered able and stirring addresses to a highly interested audience. Never was a more harmonious meeting held and the election in next November will show the result in a magnificent majority polled for the Democratic nominees.

The Washington *Echo* is equally enthusiastic in its description of the meeting. It says:

The sterling Democracy of this county had a rousing mass meeting at Stonewall on the 4th. Every township in the county was represented. Col. Kenan and Maj. Engelhard of our State ticket, and Messrs. Clark of Newbern and Shepherd of Washington, made stirring speeches. It was one of the largest political gatherings that had ever assembled in the county. There was much enthusiasm, and shouts for Tilden, Vance and victory rent the air.

Major Engelhard and Mr. Clark paid handsome tributes to Hon. J. J. Yates, who was unanimously recommended for nomination.

Put down Pamlico county two hundred and fifty majority.

No Ratification Meeting.

The Norfolk *Landmark*, in speaking of the grand ratification meeting which was to have been held in Norfolk on Thursday night, at which the Hon. T. J. Jarvis our candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Maj. J. A. Engelhard, our candidate for Secretary of State, and Col. Thomas S. Kenan, our candidate for Attorney General, were to have been among the speakers to address the crowd, has this to say:

Yesterday extensive preparations were made for the grand conservative ratification meeting to take place in the Academy lot at night. An immense stage was erected on the north side of the Academy building facing Charlotte street, above which appeared a handsome Tilden and Hendricks banner and the Virginia State flag. Hundreds of Chinese lanterns were suspended from the trees, and every provision made for as large a crowd as Norfolk could possibly have turned out. Unfortunately, however, a severe thunder storm commenced about 7:30 p. m., and continued nearly an hour. This necessitated a postponement of the meeting to some future time, due notice of which will be given. Had the weather been favorable, it would have been our privilege to report one of the largest political gatherings that has been held in this city for years.

Fine Cotton.

A friend sent us yesterday two cotton bolls which are the first we have seen this season and which are unusually large—so large that we had the curiosity to measure and weigh them. They weighed an *ounce* each and were four and a half inches in circumference. Who can beat this?

The following is our friend's note enclosing the bolls:

Dear Journal:—I send you to-day two bolls of cotton taken from the farm of Capt. L. R. Ragsdale, at Timmonsville, S. C. Capt. R. has sixty-five acres now bolling as you see these, and can begin picking by the 10th of August if the seasons continue favorable. Very truly yours, Ex.

Wanted!

The following papers to complete some files of the JOURNAL for 1872—January 5, May 26, November 1, and December 3, 27, 28, 29 and 31—for which a reasonable price will be paid by leaving all or any of them at this office.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 33. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1876. NO. 29

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square one week.....$1 00
One Square two weeks.....1 50
One Square one month.....3 50
One Square six months.....10 00
Additional Squares at proportional rates.
One Square is equal to TEN SOLID LINES advertising type.
Cash invariably in advance.

LOOK FOR THE X MARK.

Subscribers finding a blue X mark across this notice will understand that their subscription will expire in a few days and they are respectfully requested to renew without delay. A red mark denotes that their subscription has already expired, and unless we hear from them immediately, we will be compelled to discontinue the paper.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

First Gun from Vance's Artillery—Grand and Enthusiastic Mass-Meeting in Raleigh.

On last Friday a large and enthusiastic mass-meeting assembled in Raleigh under the auspices of the *Tilden and Vance* club of that city, to hear Gov. Vance speak and to take part in opening the brilliant and important campaign that is now upon us. There were over three thousand present. The stand erected for the speakers was on Oak square, just south of the court house. The centre structure was completely enveloped with United States flags, and beneath these Gov. Vance was escorted by Gen. Cox, chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, and W. H. Bledsoe, President of the *Tilden and Vance* Club. The old war Governor must have been lifted up with the inspiration of the hour, as he stood calm and serene on the elevated stand, and made his first talk of the campaign, to the immense multitude, for two and a half hours, about the corruption and rascality in high places. This speech, as we learn from our exchanges, was one of marked ability, even for Vance, and from their accounts he must have out-Vanced Vance. His speech was a glorious enunciation of the reform issue involved in this contest; an eloquent vindication of himself against some of the false and malicious charges made against him by the radicals; and a powerful and effective appeal to the white men of North Carolina—all who desire honest government and the "fair, delightful ways of peace," to unite in the good, the great, the glorious cause of redeeming the country from the grasp of corrupt men, and staying the hands of those who would subject the Anglo-Saxon to the control of the negro.

At night the whole city of Raleigh was ablaze with tar barrels and torches, and balloons were sent up in different parts of the city. The pyrotecnic display was grand, and the whole city was aroused and enthused. General J. M. Leach, Hon. D. G. Fowle, Gen W. R. Cox, Captain Samuel S. Williams and Fabius Busbee spoke.

The Edgecombe Democrats.

The Democrats of Edgecombe held their nominating convention in Tarboro on the 11th. It was presided over by W. F. Lewis, Esq., who explained the objects of the convention to be the nomination of candidates for the Legislature, and county officers. By resolution the County Executive Committee was empowered to appoint an Executive Committee for each township.

On motion of Gen. W. G. Lewis, a committee of two from each township was appointed to report names of candidates for the respective offices. The committee retired and during its absence the Convention was entertained with a speech from Dossey Battle, Esq. The committee then reported as follows:

For the Senate—John M. Perry.
For House of Representatives—Wm. T. Cobb, Dr. A. B. Nobles.
For Sheriff—Spencer L. Hart.
For Register of Deeds—Frank Powell.
For Treasurer—Wm. W. Parker.
For Surveyer—R. G. Pittman.
For Coroner—Thomas W. Toler.
For Commissioners—C. B. Killebrew, Hiram Webb, D. B. Batts, Jas. K. Lawrence, M. B. Pitt.

The report was unanimously adopted and the candidates all being present, each one of them accepted his nomination in a few well timed remarks.

On motion of the Hon. George Howard, it was resolved that the convention urgently recommends the organization in every township in the county of Tilden and Vance clubs.

The following resolutions presented by Gen. W. G. Lewis, were read and adopted:

Resolved, That the democracy of Edgecombe give their hearty endorsement to both the State and National nominations and the platforms adopted by the State and National conventions.

Resolved, That we have abiding confidence that the end of State and National corruptions and oppressions is at hand and hail, with patriotic delight, the cheering prospect of a speedy return to good and honest governments.

A Terrific Storm—A Painful Accident.

The Norfolk *Virginian*, in speaking of the storm which passed over that city on Thursday, says:

During the rain storm yesterday evening a heavy gale, assuming the form of a whirlwind, struck the city in the vicinity of the Atlantic Hotel, and for a while was very terrific. In its course it tore up a large tree in the rear of the hotel. It likewise blew down a portion of the large awning in front of the furniture warehouse of Messrs. S A. Stevens & Co., on the corner of Granby and Main streets, bending and snapping off several of the iron supports, and driving one through the large show window on the corner, breaking it to atoms. The pieces of glass, falling on several gentlemen who were seated near by in the store, injured some of them quite painfully. Mr. Ames, a member of the firm, was wounded on the neck and hand, and Captain William E. Thompson received a very severe gash on the right side of the back just below the shoulder, the fragment of glass penetrating some depth, which for awhile, owing to loss of blood, rendered him insensible. His wound was dressed and last evening he was much easier. The large window curtain and several other articles were cut and torn by the broken fragments of glass. Those who witnessed the gale, which seemed to spend its fury just at the neighborhood mentioned, say it was one of the severest they ever witnessed.

The Baltimore *Gazette* has this to say of its effects on the Chesapeake bay:

The storm on the bay was very severe. Among other vessels caught in the blow was the Columbia, which had on board the Sunday school of the Fradklin Street M. E. Church, comprising a large party. The squall struck the steamer a short distance below Annapolis. James Cary, aged twenty years, one of the deck hands, was blown overboard. The unfortunate man was not missed until some time after he was lost. Search was made for him, and it soon became evident that Carey had been blown overboard. It is supposed that he was standing on the upper deck near the rail when the squall struck, and before he could recover himself he was blown over the rail and into the water, where his cries for help were drowned in the raging storm. The sad occurrence cast a gloom over the entire party. The excursionists were very much alarmed during the storm, and several of the ladies were taken ill from fright. The steamer was not injured, except a portion of the wheelhouse being blown away, and the excursionists reached the wharf in safety at a late hour last night.

Republican State Convention.

From the Raleigh *Sentinel* and the Raleigh *News* we condense the following account of the Radical State Convention. It was called to order at 12 m., by T. B. Keogh, chairman State Executive Committee. The negro bishop J. W. Hood was made temporary chairman. The hall was crowded and the darkness of Egypt was concentrated in the galleries of the hall in which the convention met. Africa was in strong force on the floor as participators and in the galleries as spectators. A glance, says the *News*, of this sweltering crowd was sufficient to disclose the "true inwardness" of the republican party—the full blooded negro, the mulatto and the carpet-bagger.

Perfect social equality prevailed among the delegates. The blacks and whites were promiscously intermingled on the floor of the convention and elsewhere. It was a mosaic of varied colrs, a calico concern, possessing as many different hues as Joseph's coat. There were no evidences of superiority of the pale-faced delegates over the dark-skinned. In intellectual display the colored men rather had the advantage.

The true character of the party, was further strikingly illustrated in the temporary organization of the Convention. A carpet bagger and revenue man called the assemblage to order. A negro presided as temporary chairman. A reverend carpet bagger politician opened the proceedings with prayer. Thus we behold the opening ceremonies conducted by representatives of the two elements of Southern politics, which combined just after the war to ruin the Southern States.

O'Hara, a negro, was made temporary secretary. So at the first, we have a streak of carpet bag, then a streak of darkey, then another streak of carpet bag and another of darkey. To such control the republican organization bowed submissively. To cap this temporary organization another carpet bagger was made sergeant-at-arms.

The usual routine of examining credentials was gone through with. Then come speeches from Tourgee and John Pool—waving the bloody shirt. S. F. Phillips of Raleigh, *via* the Solicitor General's office, Washington, D. C., was called but failed to respond. General Abbott, ditto. A committee was sent for Mr. Phillips. Then followed ex-Judge Russell; then Greasy Sam Watts, now Judge. The *Sentinel* says that Watts declared that "he felt good—felt as good as if he had a pan full of apple dumplings. In fact, he felt like the fellow who had drunk a long mint julep, when he said he wished he could feel it all the way down and push it up again. Here the Judge placed both hands on his stomach, bent double and grinned horribly. This brought down the house, and the Judge retired amid tremendous applause."

Here Hon. S. F. Phillips came on the stage and fell into a singular error. It seems that it had been decided that he was to be permanent chairman, and he thought he was now called on to accept the position, so he declared that he would accept the office with pleasure, and was returning thanks for the high honor, when he was whispered to and told that the committee on permanent organization had not yet made their their report. This confused the speaker greatly, and he stammered badly for a short time in recovering himself. After a few words of admonition to the convention, he branched off to Vance, and briefly from his standpoint, sketched that gentleman's career. He also paid his respects to the late constitutional convention, and devoted a large portion of his remarks to an analysis of the amendments.

At the conclusion of Mr. Phillips' remarks the convention took a recess until 4 p. m.

At 4 o'clock the body reassembled and this time it completed its organization, after the usual amount of uproarious rowing and meaningless, empty noise.

Mr. Phillips was made permanent president, and *Gee Zee* of Pender and J. H. Harriss col., of Wake were appointed to inform him of the fact and conduct him to the chair. Mr. Phillips soon appeared, took the chair and returned thanks briefly. He had spoken his speech, by mistake, too soon. Then came another row about credentials. Then *Gee Zee* had a committee of seven appointed on rules. (By the way Mr. *Sentinel*, how many *Gee Zee's* are there? You have one from Pender, and one from New Hanover.) Harriss, colored, had a committee on platform and resolutions appointed. Both these reports were adopted.

Then came the nominations which we have already published.

New State Newspapers.

We are glad to note that the *Tri-Weekly Examiner*, Salisbury, N. C, has been revived by our friend, J. J. Stewart. It is one of the best exchanges on our list, and it will do yeoman service in the present campaign. Wherever the fight is thickest will the *Examiner* be found dealing the heaviest blows in the interest of Democracy, honesty and reform.

The Newbern *Democrat*, tri-weekly paper, edited by Mr. S. F. Gardner, has made its appearance among our exchanges. The first two numbers, all that have as yet been published, evidence a vigor and scope as a political newspaper which give promise of great usefulness. We welcome you, gentlemen, to the field of Democratic journalism. There is work enough for all, and we are glad of more help.

A friend writing from Moore county says that the nominations of Tilden and Vance met with the entire approbation of the Democratic party of Moore.

Fast Mails.

An effort is being made to establish a fast mail arrangement between the North and the South, and to that end the following petition to the Postmaster General is being signed in Columbia, S. C., and will most likely be passed around for signatures in Charleston and Wilmington:

The undersigned, bankers, merchants and others residing in Columbia, S. C., having observed the successful results of your efforts since you have taken charge of the Post Office Department to secure rapid transmission of mail throughout the country, whereby the business community has been so largely benefited, and in which efforts you have been so promptly seconded by the great line of railroads in the North and West, beg to call your attention most respectfully to the fact that the cities south of Washington receive their daily mails from New York later than Western cities, nearly twice as far from that city, as the following figures will show:

From New York to—
Richmond, Va., 343 miles, 17 hours and 5 minutes.
Rochester, N. Y., 370 miles, 7 hours add 45 minutes.
Wilmington, N. C., 596 miles, 34 hours and 25 minutes.
Paynesville, Ohio, 600 miles, 14 hours and 25 minutes.
Charleston, S. C,, 804 miles, 46 hours and 20 minutes.
Waterloo, Mich., 804 miles, 21 hours and 36 minutes.
Columbia, S. C., 735 miles via 8:55 P. M. train, 43 hours and 5 minutes.
Columbia, S. C., via 2:55 P. M., 41 hours and 5 minutes.
Loveland, Ohio, 730 miles, 25 hours and 10 minutes.

New York morning papers do not reach Columbia till the second day after publication, and business letters witten in Columbia, say on Monday afternoon, reach New York so late in the day that correspondents do not receive them till Thursday morning.

It will thus be seen that the business communities of Richmond, Va., Wilmington, N. C., and Charleston and Columbia, S. C., suffer, and are materially impeded, in their commercial transactions, not from the want of railroads, but because of the jealousy and rivalry of lines south of Washington and Baltimore. For instance, one railroad company largely interested in a line of steamers on the Potomac river, and at the same time owners of a line of steamers on the Chesapeake bay, and also of railroads leading from Portsmouth to Weldon, and from the Potomac to Richmond—connecting with the said two lines of steamers—so arrange their schedules south of Washington and Baltimore, that neither line shall compete with the other, thus retarding the transmission of the mails, and inflicting injury to our business to such an extent, that for all practical purposes we might as well be nearly twice as far from the centres of trade.

Attracted by the success you have met with in other quarters, in your efforts to secure the rapid transmission of mails and believing that by taking the mails off the lines that so obstruct their transmission, you can correct the evil of which we complain, we respectfully pray that you will order an investigation of this matter, and apply the proper remedy, and thus secure to us the benefits you have secured to the business communities of the North and West.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

A friend writes us from Cypress Creek, in Bladen county, that all the signs in the political sky are very hopeful. He says "the name of VANCE fills our people with enthusiasm."

We may be permitted to add that in our judgment one of the hopeful signs was the receipt from our friend of a club of twenty-five subscribers with the money therefor. Thanks.

The Late W. A. Memory, Esq.

For the Journal.

It was with feelings of the most profound sorrow that we note the death of our friend, W. A. Memory, of Whiteville, N. C.

The death of such a man calls for more than a mere passing notice, for in all respects he was a model man and every young man in our State might study his life with advantage. Possessed of a noble form, with a pleasant, agreeable face, with polite manners, kind, affectionate, loving, reverencing his seniors, polite to those in a lower station, intelligent, educated, frank, gathering the children around him with an almost magnetic influence and distributing kindness and blessings to all, he has gone suddenly down to the grave, and we feel as if the darkness of earth was made still darker by his loss. There was no good work that he was not ready to help in, and those who have been associated with him bear witness to his constant watchfulness and his untiring energy in promoting the objects of the bodies to which he belonged. As a companion he was ever social, ever seeking to add to the pleasure of others, temperate in word thought and action, with a calm disposition which enabled him to control himself like the high and noble gentleman he always proved to be.

For his young wife, but a few short months married, our heart almost bleeds as we pen these lines: May the God who "doeth all things well" bring her consolation,—no human hand or human tongue can.

The loss of his example in Whiteville will be severely felt. Who of the young men of the place will try to exercise the same influence he had? Surely there are some who will try. They can at worst but fail and even failure whilst trying to imitate so glorious an example would be better than success in a less righteous cause.

EXAMPLE.

A Valuable Recipe.

At the request of a correspondent the New York Journal of Commerce republishes the famous formula of the so-called "Sun cholora mixture," which many years ago proved so efficacious. The following is the prescription: Tinct. opii, tinct. capsici, tinct. rhei co., tinct. menth pip., tinct. campho. Mix equal parts each. In plain English, it consists of equal parts of tincture of opium, red pepper, rhubarb, peppermint and camphor, and the Journal says it is the best remedy extant for summer complaints, diarrhœa, cramps in the bowels and similar ailments, and affords almost immediate relief. The dose is from three to ten drops for a child, according to age, and ten to thirty drops for an adult, according to the severity of the attack.

For the Journal.

By Mrs. S. H. Wadsworth.

"Look through Nature up to Nature's God."
—*Pope.*

The poet of Twickenham has left a beautiful memoriam of Roscommon in these lines:

"In all of Charles's days, Roscommon only wore unspotted bays."

This pious child of melody died while repeating a part of his own version of the *Dies Iræ*:

"My God, my Father and my Friend,
Do not forsake me in my end."

In this age of skeptical speculation much has been written to controvert a special Providence, while a general Providence is readily admitted. Yet we look to the almighty author of creation for consolation in sorrow, for assistance and fortitude in misfortune and for gratitude—that light-winged whisperer—for benefits He vouchsafes us, and we feel that prayer is an instinct of our natures and find it coeval with the earliest history of man: in barbaric as in polished nations, in communities where the Sun of Righteousness had never enlightened the land; among the Idumean shepherds, in the wandering stars of the Chaldeans, in the Persian Arimanus and Oromasdes, the Egyptian Typho and Osiris, the Indian, Peruvian and Mexican, Brama and Zupay, while the black Jolof prays to the ocean and the Bengalian to the Ganges.

A type of adoration in some visible form is found primeval with man; it is the instinct of immortality. Cato, with all of his polytheism, exclaims,

"That there is a Power above us,
All nature cries aloud
Through all her works."

And this to the simplest as well as to the most philosophic mind is the invisible magnetic animus that draws us to Him.

Can the laborer look upon the bladed grass, the golden wheat, the ruddy and ripening fruits of his orchard and not feel that there is a great and good, and especial Providence, providing for the comforts and the wants of mankind?

The thoughtful student sees in the *nepenthis distillatoria* or, pitcher plant of the East, the beneficent beauty of Omnipotent design. This plant bears many tankards or pitchers, holding from a pint to quart of pure water, which is secreted by the plant; each pitcher is covered by a lid with a natural hinge which closes tightly in dry weather to prevent evaporation. It is of great value to the natives, as it is indigenous in muddy and unwholesome sections of the country where pure water is a luxury.

The *Palo de Vaca*, popularly called the cow-tree of South America, when pierced, pours out a nutritive and delicious milk. This tree is the production of a parched soil and where there is no rain for six calendar months.

Shade, so essential in the Torrid Zone, is a spontaneous production. In the Seychelles Island the double-fruited cocoa-tree bears leaves from twelve to fifteen feet long and from seven to eight broad. A single leaf, says M. de St. Pierre, is sufficient protection for an entire family. The Talipot of Ceylon and Fig-tree of the Banians vegetate in the burning sand; they throw a multitude of shoots from the extremity of their branches which drop down to the ground and take root, forming by their interstices galleries of dense shade. Here the swarthy and turbaned Hindoo is often seen at his devotions.

So far as Star-eyed Science has made her researches there is ever found in the vast creations of Omnipotence contending elements, with evil and the remedy, and this principle in the economy of nature is ever present. Centripetal and centrifugal attraction, gravitation and the resistance of the air, with an interminable physiological development, such as diseases and their remedies, poisons and antidotes, hunger and food, thirst and water, winter's cold and summer's heat, each provided for and forming but a few examples of the unsearchable wisdom, power and goodness of God, not only to reasoning man, but in gradation from man to the simplest form of organic life, each provided for and each one having his destiny to perform, not by fatalism, for we have only to look at a hive of bees, or an ant hill with its monarchical form of government, to see that they are with untiring order and industry fulfilling their *destiny*.

Could we dwell upon the daily mercies and blessings of our Heavenly Father as we daily dwell upon our trials and sorrows, we would be surprised to find how many benefits were forgotten and how well remembered was every trifling cross.

The advice of Socrates to his pupil Alcibiades, who was going to his devotions, was the true spirit of prayer; "You should indeed be serious, since a man may bring down evils upon himself by his own prayers, as those things he prayed for might turn to his destruction." He then gave him the following prayer: "O Jupiter, give us those things which are good for us, whether they are such things as we pray for or such things as we do not pray for, and remove from us those things which are hurtful, though they are such things as we pray for."

In the pure theocracy of the ancient Jews we find a full reliance upon God, with a thorough faith in the efficacy of prayer. When the captive Daniel kneeled down and turned his face towards the temple of his desolated country he was sustained alone by faith in prayer.

The powerful king of the Medes and Persians, "whose law altereth not," in vain decreed the fiercely heated furnace and den of hungry lions. From the damp rocks, the scattered bones and blood-stained pavement of that abode of howling monsters, Daniel, upon his knees wrought the superhuman change of gentleness, kindness and affection.

Our Holy Saviour has bestowed upon us the ever blessed and priceless knowledge of acceptable prayer to God:

"Oh, Thou by whom we come to God
The Life, the Truth the Way,
The path of prayer thyself hast trod;
Lord, teach us how to pray."

Don Carlos Interviewed—Description of the Spanish Pretender.

Immediately upon the arrival of Don Carlos at Washington he was interviewed by a correspondent of the New York Herald. He stated that he arrived at Halifax, and went thence to Boston, from Boston to Chicago, down the Mississippi valley to New Orleans, from New Orleans to Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico, where he had a charming reception. From the city of Mexico he went to Vera Cruz, thence to New Orleans, and from New Orleans to Washington via Richmond. He expressed his admiration of the scenery along the Potomac, more especially Mt. Vernon, with its historical associations.

His attention being called to the stories that had appeared in print that he had come to America for the purpose of establishing a throne in Mexico or in Cuba, Don Carlos said, with some indignation, mingled with amusement, that this was a great *betise*, (foolishness;) that he only came to this country for instruction and pleasure, and that such a thought never entered his mind. The imputation of disloyalty to Spain seemed to wound him, and he declared no true Spaniard would desire for a moment that Cuba should be torn from Spain or that the Spanish empire should be thus dismembered. "The present condition of Spain," he said, "is very unsettled, but this much seems to be clear, that Alfonso cannot maintain himself long on the Spanish throne. Spain seems to drift toward a republic just now."

The Herald's correspondent gives the following description of Don Carlos' personal appearance:

"While standing he presented the appearance of a tall somewhat slim, but yet heavily made man, of about thirty years or less, with good, strong chest, lithe limbs, powerful shoulders, and a long, oval face, whose sallow complexion betrayed at once his southern nationality. His hair is of the blackest, but his eyes are reddish brown, large, and with a prepossessing expression of openness. The features are decidedly large, the nose straight, long, full, the mouth sensuous and the chin peaked and eloquent of determination."

"There is nothing intellectual or commanding about the face, certainly nothing princely. It is the countenance of a rather good natured man of moderate intelligence, but considerable backbone and strength of character. The best features of the face are the eyes. Don Carlos smiles very frequently while he speaks. He was dressed in a simple cheap suit of Scotch gray, such as many a clerk of A. T. Stewart's would despise, but sported a rather gorgeous blue necktie. He wore two simple rings and silver coins as cuff studs.

"Don Carlos's manner is exceedingly lively, and his gesticulation is incessant. Often he would tap your correspondent on the arms when calling his attention to some particular point he was making."

How Gen. Custer Got Promoted to a Captaincy.

An old comrade, Major Deane, thus describes it in the Chicago *Tribune:*

He was then lieutenant on McClellan's staff. At the time they were lying on the Chickahominy, and could not find any ford to cross the river. He went out with the chief engineer on McClellan's staff on a reconnoissance. They got up in a corn field where looking across the river, Custer said, "I do not want to do this unless I have an order. But you give me an order to go to that ditch which runs through the corn field, and I believe I can go clear down to the river." They knew that the rebel pickets were on the other side of the stream. The General hesitated, and finally said, "Go, if you want to." Custer dodged into the ditch and started. The next thing the General saw he was half way across the Chickahominy. He found that water had run down this ditch and washed the sand along and made a bar out into the stream. Custer was up to his armpits, with his revolver in his hand, wading across the river. The General dared not make any noise, but tried to catch his eye to beckon him back. Custer went across the river to the edge of the wood, nearly to the line of pickets and in sight of their camp. He took some paper, made a diagram of all he could see, and then waded back with his sketch, and handed it to the chief engineer, who said he would put him under arrest, or rather would have McClellan do so. They got across the river. About two days after that, I think, he was ordered to the General's presence and presented with a captain's commission. That is the way he got it.

Col. Price's Marriage—A Millionaire who Changed his Wives to Suit his Convenience.

Justice Pratt, in Brooklyn, yesterday, refused the application of the third wife of the late millionaire brewer Col. W. W. Price, for the custody of her eldest child.

The history of the Colonel's marriages is perhaps the most peculiar in the records of New York litigation. He abandoned a wife in England, and came to New York poor. Here he married, and after having had two children by the second wife he procured a decree declaring the marriage null and void, on the ground that his first wife, whom he belived to be dead, was alive.

Soon afterward Col. Price was again conveniently assured that his first wife was really dead and he married a third time. There were two children by this marriage, both girls, and both deaf mutes. When he grew tired of the last arrangement he again discovered that he had been misinformed as to the demise of his original wife, and procured another decree declaring his third marriage voidable and null and void thereafter, the children's legitimacy being thus secured.

The third wife took the youngest girl, and consented that the father should keep the elder. In June last, Mr. Price died, having appointed guardians testamentary for the elder child, to whom he left $50,000.

The third wife brought the child into court on a writ of habeas corpus, and asked for its custody. It was alleged among other things, that two of her guardians were the children by the second marriage, to whom her $50,000 would go in case of her death before reaching full age, and that it was not safe to leave the child in such guardianship.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 15—Night—General Custer and five of his officers were insured as follows: General Custer $5,000, Capt. Yates $5,000, Capt. Keogh $10,000, Lieut. Calhoun $5,000, Lieut. Crittenden $10,000, and Lieut. Porter $5,000—in all $40,000. As the insurances were effected under a special provision made by the companies, there will be no trouble about a prompt settlement of the claims, notwithstanding they were killed in battle with the Indians.

The specie shipments to-day amounted to a million in gold and half a million in silver.

The bank statement shows a loans decrease of two millions and three-eighths, specie decrease of one million and a quarter, legal tender increase of one million and a quarter, deposit decrease of four millions and a half, and reserve increase of thirty thousand dollars.

Ex-Judge Michael Connelly is dead.

The deaths this week are 1,298, against 858 last week. The increased mortality is attributable to the heat.

BOSTON, July 15—Noon—William Emerson Baker has given Gov. Gaston and forty other trustees fifty acres and $50,000 to found a college of cookery.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 14—Night—SENATE—The bill for the relief of James F. Buckner, collector of customs at Louisville, passed, and will now go to the President.

The bill extending the duration of the Alabama Claims Commission, was passed and amendments to authorize the following surveys were agreed to: Dan river S. C., Clarksville, Va., via Danville to Danbury, N. C.; for a survey of the Roanoke river from Weldon, N. C., to Clarksville, Va.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, said as this bill came from the House of Representatives it appropriated $5,872,840. The committee on appropriations reduced that amount by striking out certain provisions to the extent of about $900,000, and then added various amendments, increasing the bill to the extent of about $936,000, making an increase of about $36,000 as compared with the House bill. The Senate had deserted the committee on appropriations by reinstating all the provisions of the House bill, which the committee recommend to strike out and had added other amendments which made the sum total of the bill as it now stood about seven million dollars, and that was done in view of the revised estimates of the engineers. The question with him was whether Congress, as guardians of the public treasury, in spite of the paramount necessity of having the smallest appropriations possible this year, should appropriate so much money by this line. He submitted the following as a substitute for the bill:

Be it enacted, &c., that the sum of $4,000,000 is hereby appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1877, to be expended for the repair, extension, preservation and completion of works for the improvement of rivers and harbors under the direction of the Secretary of War; provided, that the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to cause such expenditures to be made so as best to subserve the interests of commerce, and he is required to report to Congress at the opening of its December session all expenditures made under the provision of this act up to that time in detail.

Mr. Gordon of Georgia, said he desired to economize and yet improve the rivers and preserve works which have been begun. He hoped his friend from Michigan (Mr. Terry) would withdraw his motion to instruct the committee to report the House bill, and let the House bill be accepted now, by non-concurring in all amendments proposed by the committee on appropriations, or in committee of the whole.

Mr. Ferry accepted the suggestion of the Senator from Georgia, and with his motion. No action.

The judiciary committee reported favorably on the bill to remove the disabilities of Reuben Davis of Mississippi.

Adjourned.

HOUSE—Williams of Michigan introduced a bill granting a pension of $50 per month to Mrs. Elizabeth Custer, widow of the late General Custer.

Mr. Terry of Virginia eulogized the career of General Custer in the late war and hoped that his side of the House would be unanimous in paying this tribute to a brave man. The bill was then passed without division.

Mr. Williams of Michigan also asked leave to introduce a bill granting a pension of eighty dollars a month to Emanuel and Maria Custer, father and mother of General Custer.

Mr. Rusk of Wisconsin thought that the bill came before the House in a very irregular manner and that the bill should go to the committee on invalid pensions.

Mr. Cox of New York thought that the whole matter partook of a sad irregularity. General Custer's death was irregular in many sad ways, but whatever might be thought of the war debt on the commanders over him, he asked the House not to hesitate a moment in giving relief to the stricken family of a brave officer that would be better than a monument. Kinder, gentler, more becoming the American Congress and more consonant to the feelings of the American people. He was glad to see the gentleman from Virginia (Terry), who fought in the civil war against Custer, urging the House to pay a just tribute to a brave soldier. He hoped the gentleman from Wissonsin (Rusk) would make no objection to the bill.

The department of agriculture reports officially as follows: Cotton in the first week of July is in a condition of healthy growth, less forward than in July of last year, well cultivated and, reasonably clear of grass. During the last half of June its growth was rapid and blooms were freely reported in the more southern belt. No complaints of drouth are received; rains have been frequent and in a large area in excess of the requirements for the highest condition in the rainy districts. The uplands and sandy lands give better promise at present than the bottoms. In South Carolina and in Florida storms were especially severe between June 11th and 18th, and in some localities there were seven days of continuous rain. In comparison with last year North Carolina, Georgia and Texas report higher conditions; all the other States lower figures than in July of 1875. The general average in 1875 slightly exceeded 100; the present average of condition 976-10, the unit of comparison being a normal growth and unimpaired vitality. In comparison with the report of June, the States that have made improvement are North Carolina, Florida Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Tennessee. Georgia has held the high condition of last month; South Carolina has declined from 98 to 90, in conclusive measure. The figures for condition are as follows: North Crrolina 90, Georgia 103, Florida 98, Alabama 100, Mississippi 94, Louisiana 92, Texas 90, Arkansas 97, Tennessee 103.

Representative Thomas L. Jones of Kentucky has received the following letter, dated Louisville, July 9th:

DEAR SIR—As this is the Centennial Year of American Independence, and I desire to let the world see that we who were once soldiers of the "lost cause" are not deficient in patriotism, will you be kind enough to intimate to the President that I offer him the services of a full regiment, composed exclusively of ex-Confederates, to avenge Custer's death. I have crossed swords frequently with his command in the past. You know me and know my ancestors, and that is the reason I apply to you for this favor. Believe me, very truly yours to command,

(Signed) WM. H. ROWAN.

No news from Crook. Headquarters regards no news good news in this case.

The conference committee on the army appropriation bill have agreed. All legislation for the reorganization of the army and reduction of officers' pay is omitted. A commission to investigate and report at the next session has been added. The amount is increased over the House bill three and a half millions. The force of the army remains unchanged.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, July 15—Noon—A Fort Lincoln special says Sitting Bull and a white man named Melbourn, his chief adviser, have both been killed.

A special dispatch from Bismark tonight says there is no truth whatever in the report of the massacre of two families by Indians on the Northern Pacific railroad. Four companies of the 2nd infantry under Col. Otis arrived in Bismarck this morning and will proceed up the Yellowstone about Monday. Two companies, in addition are en route via the lakes and six via the Missouri river from Leavenworth. The impression prevails at Bismarck that the military authorities do not yet realize the work they have to do. Those Indians in hostile camps are believed by good judges to number at least ten thousand and while there are many women and children nearly all of these are effective in a campaign. There are certainly five to seven thousand braves who can and will fight until subdued. There is little doubt but along the line east of the Missouri river though they, as well as most military posts, are without sufficient protection should the Indians determine to raid the border. Two companies of infantry from forts about New York city will leave Chicago for Bismarck via St. Paul to-morrow morning to reinforce General Terry. Seventy-one recruits from Carlisle will also leave to garrison Fort Abraham Lincoln and relieve a portion of the present cavalry. General Sheridan says the troops will probably reach Custer Tuesday or the 20th.

WYOMING TERRITORY.

CHEYENNE, July 15—Noon.—Negotiations have been making for some time through Capt Wickerson of Gen. Crook's staff with the Utes, who are old enemies of the Sioux on account of oft repeated attacks upon them, to secure their cooperation in the present movement against the Northern hostile Sioux. M. McCutis of Rawlins, who had been dispatched to the Ute reservation to bring in the detachment, returned to-night and telegraphed Capt. Wickerson as follows: "In obedience to your dispatch of June 27th I proceeded to gather up the Indians. I went as far as the White River agency and was successful until stooped by E. H. Danforth, the United States Indian agent, who forbade me taking an Indian from the reservation until he was authorized to let them go by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The head chief of the agency said, 'Tell Gen. Crook I would like to go.'" Gen. Merritt's 5th cavalry arrived at Fort Laramie to-day and will move North via Fort Fetterman to join Crook, from whom no additional news has been received, although no fears are entertained of the safety of the command. Custer's late action has had the effect to tax the courage of couriers and none can be had to make the trip with a message for Crook.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, July 15—Night—The last of the Southern military left for home this afternoon.

LOWELL, July 15—Night—Ten per cent. reduction on operatives wages commences Monday. No strikes are cont

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1876.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Daily and Weekly.

Terms of Subscription—Cash in Advance.

The DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at SIX DOLLARS per annum; THREE DOLLARS AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for six months; ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for three months.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF per annum; ONE DOLLAR for six months; FIFTY CENTS for three months.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements will be inserted in the DAILY JOURNAL as follows: For one inch one insertion SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS; two insertions ONE DOLLAR; three insertions ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; one week TWO DOLLARS; one month SIX DOLLARS AND A HALF; three months FIFTEEN DOLLARS; six months TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Desiring to make the JOURNAL the mouthpiece of the people, the Editor cordially invites correspondence from all portions of the State.

For President:

Samuel J. Tilden,

OF NEW YORK.

For Vice-President:

Thomas A. Hendricks,

OF INDIANA.

For Governor:

Zebulon B. Vance,

OF MECKLENBURG.

For Lieutenant-Governor:

Thomas J. Jarvis,

OF PITT.

For Secretary of State:
JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD,
Of New Hanover.

For Attorney General:
THOMAS S. KENAN,
Of Wilson.

For Treasurer:
J. M. WORTH,
Of Randolph.

For Auditor:
SAMUEL L. LOVE,
Of Haywood.

For Supt. of Public Instruction:
J. C. SCARBOROUGH,
Of Johnston.

Presidential Electors for the State at Large.

DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake.
J. M. LEACH, of Davidson.

District Electors.

1st District—JOHN F. WOOTEN, of Lenoir.
2d " " JNO. D. STANFORD, of Duplin
3d " " F. H. BENEE, of Wake
4th " " E. C. ROBBINS, of Davidson.
5th " " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg
6th " " W. B. GLENN, of Yadkin.
7th " " [illegible]

FOR CONGRESS.

THIRD DISTRICT:
ALFRED M. WADDELL,
Of New Hanover.

FOURTH DISTRICT:
JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
Of Franklin.

FIFTH DISTRICT:
ALFRED M. SCALES,
Of Rockingham.

SIXTH DISTRICT:
WALTER L. STEELE,
Of Richmond.

SEVENTH DISTRICT:
WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,
Of Iredell

TILDEN AND VANCE CLUBS-HOW TO ORGANIZE THEM.

The following simple form of organization we recommend for adoption in organizing Tilden and Vance Clubs in the various townships in the State. It is easily understood and we believe embraces all the essential points. The blanks can be readily filled to suit the wants of different localities. It is substantially that now in use in South Carolina:

FORM OF CONSTITUTION FOR TILDEN AND VANCE CLUBS.

ARTICLE 1. The name of this organization shall be "The Tilden and Vance Club."

ART. 2. The officers of the club shall be a president,—vice-presidents,secretary and a working committee of—members who shall serve for such a time as may be fixed by resolution; and any vacancies in these offices shall be filled by an election at the first meeting after the same is announced.

ART. 3. The President shall have power to call extra meetings of the club, and one-third of the total membership of the club shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ART. 4. A regular meeting of the club shall be held on the—— Saturday in every month.

ART. 5. Any male citizen of the vicinity may become a member of the Club by signing the Constitution, and pledging himself to sustain and support to the best of his ability all nominations made by the Conservative Democratic party, either in State, county or municipal elections.

ART. 6. It shall be the duty of the working committee to prepare a complete record of the names and residences of all voters within the township.

ART. 7. That the members of this Club pledge themselves to each other and the Conservative-Democratic party to abide by and sustain the nominees of the party for all offices, whether national, State, county or municipal, and will discountenance every effort on the part of individuals to distract our counsels and divide the vote upon independent candidates, whom we will regard hereafter as giving aid and comfort to our political opponents.

ART. 8. The Secretary of the Club shall forthwith report to the Chairman of the Conservative-Democratic Executive Committee for the county the names and post-office address of each officer of the Club.

Hon. John Manning and J. G. Rencher and T. B. Womack, Esq., are stumping Chatham county on the amendment question. Let the good example be followed in other counties. There is no need to be afraid of the amendments if only the people shall be told what changes they will accomplish.

Our candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Professor J. C. Scarboro, has taken the field. He made a stirring speech at Selma in Johnson county last week. A Vance and Tilden Club was formed at the same time and place and every white citizen save two became members.

TO CAPTAIN SETTLE, LATE C. S. A., RADICAL CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

SIR:—

You belong to the best blood of the State. Like your Confederate and Judicial comrade Colonel Rodman, you were born an aristocrat. You are no common man, sprung from obscure parentage. High station and wealth and the Settle family are no strangers to each other. Your father, whose honored name you bear in full, adorned for years the Judiciary of our State.

Time and again you have been honored by the confidence of the people. An educated gentleman, you were doubtless early proficient in English history; at any rate I make bold to say that the example of at least one most illustrious English character has been a lamp unto thy feet and a light unto thy path in every night of doubt and uncertainty that has come upon you. It is unnecessary to say I refer to that eminent British Divine, the Vicar of Bray, him who in every revolution professed the tenets of the sect that "held the best livings in England." No matter how many might be wrecked around him his bark always came safely to shore.

Comparatively a young man, for twenty-five years, you have been more or less prominent before the people. You were by birth and education a Whig; your county of Rockingham was largely Democratic; you went to the University of the State and there you overcame your early prejudices as your naturally fine mind was enlarged and developed by its liberalizing course of study. This was truly fortunate. The whole State had also become Democratic and you returned home, most opportunely qualified for the position of private Secretary to your brother-in-law, that true man Governor DAVID SETTLE REID! For a time Democracy was jubilant and so was THOMAS SETTLE, Jr. The future lay fair and beautiful before you; the sunshine lasted just long enough to make you the Solicitor for your District.

But fair weather could not last always. Portentous signs of a terrible storm overcast the whole political horizon. With rare skill you so trimmed your sails as to break its force. Still claiming to be a Democrat, you followed in the wake of your family connection, Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. If Douglas won you were all right. If the Democrats won, you were still a Democrat. If the Opposition won, had you not aided them in breaking down the Democratic party! Verily, it was a fine position you took.

But neither Democrats, Douglas nor the Opposition won. The winning party, though marching on was not yet here. And you wished to be Solicitor again. The Legislature met and you asked to be again elected. In the caucus of the Democratic members, held in the Commons Hall, in the winter of 1860, you made a speech recanting your errors and apologising for your wanderings. I was present at that caucus. I have in my mind's eye now, your tall, graceful figure and your commanding form, as you renewed your fealty to the Democratic party, which, it is needless to say, then controlled the Legislature.

I well remember the classic and elegant manner in which you referred to your error. It was forcible too. You said you were like the poor girl when severely rebuked by her stern mother for an indiscretion that resulted in an unauthorized grandchild for the old lady; and all you had to say was that "if you had had a baby it was a mighty little one," and you hoped to be excused. You were excused and nominated and received the vote of every Democrat in the Legislature save that of the gallant and chivalrous FLEMING of Rowan, who boldly proclaimed that no caucus could compel him to vote for [illegible] under such circumstances.

Poor FLEMING! The gentlest, the purest, the bravest, the most incorruptible of men, the most single-minded of patriots and the truest of friends! Fitted by every quality of head and of heart to adorn the highest position in the gift of the people, it fell to your lot my gallant comrade to lay down your noble life for the land you loved so well! You, Captain Settle, and myself, still survive! The ways of Providence are indeed past finding out.

You were elected and herein was your good fortune again apparent. The Presidential election took place in November but that for Solicitor did not take place until December, so that you had ample time, ample for you at least, to run off with DOUGLAS and return to the true fold before your election came off.

The storm whose ominous mutterings had been heard and whose black cloud had been seen, at last burst and with sudden fury over the whole country. The President of the United States called for seventy-five thousand troops to quell "the insurrection." Your response to this call was prompt and vigorous. You raised a company and with arms in your hands became an insurgent. You defied the Federal President and disowned the Federal flag and bore a Captain's commission in the insurgent army.

A year passed. In 1862 when the spring time came, you were elected a full Colonel, but like Gallio of old, you then cared for none of those things. You could not command, you said, men who were soldiers by compulsion. You must have a free troop or none at all. You therefore resigned and came home. Again good fortune had favored you. Thus far the current of popular feeling had been strong against the Federal Government but at that point there was a change. Just as the feeling received its first shock, the Confederate Government made men soldiers by compulsion and afforded to your tender sensibilities excuse for stepping out of a current that, fast becoming cold and muddy, was carrying you out into an unknown sea! Your race as an insurgent was run!

Time rolled on. Mr. Lincoln at last succeeded in quelling "the insurrection." The current had by this time turned in the opposite direction, and flowed with such violence that it was like a rushing, roaring, raging, mountain torrent. But the first thing recognized on the tumultuous waters was the cheery bark of THOMAS SETTLE gliding on so calmly and smoothly, that even had it held that poor girl's unfortunate babe, its slumbers would have been undisturbed. The people who for four years had made war upon you, the same people against whom four years before, you had so valiantly taken up arms were now triumphant. The winning side that for four years had been marching, on was actually here at last and no mistake and you were again jubilant.

A Convention, so-called, assembled and you were one of its prominent members. It met in that same Commons Hall where you told the chaste and pathetic story of that poor girl. In that same Commons Hall, for the Canby Constitution had not then changed its name, it was again my fortune to be present when you made another celebrated speech, that in which you confessed yourself a conscious traitor to your flag and to your country. But, though a conscious traitor, you denied that you had been a willing traitor. You declared that when you stood by the dying bed of your honored father, no greater agony wrenched your soul than that you felt when you abandoned the old flag. You did not repeat the story about the poor girl, but it is needless to say I was forcibly reminded of the time when I heard you confess and recant your treason to the old Democratic party. I stood and listened to you that day, my face burning with shame that such words could be uttered in such a place and no man dare make a reply! Yet so it was. That speech will never be forgotten Captain Traitor Settle! The people of North Carolina do not love traitors. But still you thrived. You were made Speaker of the Senate and you were again elected Solicitor for district, and as you went from county to county you left strife and discord in your wake, neighbor against neighbor and brother against brother. You became a merciless prosecutor and a relentless persecutor of those who, like yourself had fought against the old flag.

Time rolled on. You were now a "loyal man" though not yet a Radical. In the fall of 1867 a convention of your new brethren was held in Tucker Hall in Raleigh and adopted such extreme views that a division was made and for a short time there was hope that a few would return to their senses. It was so frequently reported that you were opposed to Radicalism, and that the smell of the negro was offensive to your aristocratic white nostrils, that I looked with some confidence to hear your third recantation. But the threatened division failed, for colored suffrage came and of course you and the negroes then joined the Radical party. Reconstruction and Radicalism were then jubilant and so were you. "Excelsior" was your motto. Upon the sweaty backs of your sable brethren, you who had only been Solicitor, mounted to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Nor might you be blamed. If a negro could be a voter, might not a traitor be Judge? Your judgment and foresight were admirable in matters political, and why might not you as readily foresee the winning side in a legal contest as the winning side in a political contest? And then, too, TOURGEE had induced the Convention to abolish all that legal lumber about pleading, and law and equity, of which the heads of GASTON, and HENDERSON, and RUFFIN used to be so full. And so it was. With aristocratic instinct you at once got above the common negro herd. Nor were you out of place, for when SETTLE became Judge, party became law, PEARSON also and politics were one and inseparable. RODMAN too and READE were always ready to obey partizan behests. You were no worse than the rest—and no better.

Time rolled on. The terrible Kirke war came on and with it came the crowning shame of your life. Men might forget that you were selfish and time serving; might forget that you had betrayed and abandoned every political party that you ever belonged to; they might bury in oblivion the remembrance that you shamefully shirked when your native land, that had so honored you, was invaded by a merciless foe; they might forget that you confessed and publicly called yourself a traitor; might overlook your alliance with negroes and your association with vile carpet-baggers who overran your State, but never so long as you and they shall live, will citizens of North Carolina either forget or forgive your shameful conduct when you a sworn Judge, sworn to administer the law honestly and impartially, abandoned them, in the hour of their extremity, to the mercy of Kirke and his cut-throats. When you and your Radical brethren on the bench in real or pretended fear crouched down before Kirke's insolent gibes like a pack of whipped curs, you set your own seals to your own shame and to your own infamy. Did you fear or did you only feign to fear! In 1860 you hesitated not to take up arms against the Federal Government How was it, then, that in 1870 a single Tennessee cut-throat could by a few insolent words strike down all the manhood in you? Shame, oh shame, where is thy blush? Friends, kinsmen, fellow-citizens all, were in vile dungeons, huddled together in mid-summer's heat, hourly insulted and hourly in danger of their lives from the bullets and bayonets of lawless brigands, and you, with all the power of the State at your command, miserably, cowardly, [illegible] traitorously left them to their fate—to trial by [illegible] court martial! And in the face of all this you ask the people of North Carolina to make you their Governor! Do you remember that Canby no longer rules—that our election returns are no longer sent to Charleston to be counted? May God Almighty in his infinite goodness and mercy forgive you your great crime; the people of North Carolina never will.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

CAPT. R. A. SHOTWELL!

In the canvass before us it is all-important to the success of our State ticket that men of first-rate ability, of integrity and influence should be placed in nomination by the several counties of the State for local and legislative positions. Every voter must be brought to the polls and to accomplish this acceptable tickets must be put in nomination by the County Conventions. Appreciating this fact the good people of the county of Mecklenburg have placed in the field a ticket that must command the enthusiastic support of her honest citizens. Among the nominees is the gentleman whose name heads this article—Capt. RANDOLPH A. SHOTWELL—who has been chosen as a candidate of the Democracy as a member of the next House of Representatives. Mecklenburg has within her borders a number of gentlemen who would represent her interests with zeal and ability, but she has no son, who would do so with greater zeal and more ability than Capt. SHOTWELL. The compliment paid in his nomination is a graceful one. Capt. SHOTWELL, our readers will remember, under the sentence of the Federal Court, a sentence obtained by means of suborned testimony, was sentenced to a term of service in the Albany penitentiary upon a a charge of participation in a so-called Ku-Klux outrage. While there, time and again, he was offered pardon and freedom if he would divulge the names of those supposed to belong to the organization in this State, but resolute, fearless and honest he refused to stultify himself even to regain his coveted liberty. Since his return he has been connected with the *Southern Home* of Charlotte, as Associate Editor, in which position he has done valiant service for the cause of good government and pure morals. In testimony of their appreciation of his merits and labors the Democracy of old Mecklenburg have chosen him as one of their standard-bearers in this Centennial contest. We predict his triumphant election, and congratulate the people of the whole State upon the prospect of benefit from his services as a legislator.

REMEMBER.

The question before the country in the present campaign being whether there shall be any reduction in the government expenses, the following table furnishes some interesting matter for reading and reflection:

Total No. civil employes in 1869	54,207
Total No. civil employes in 1871	57,905
Total No. civil employes in 1873	86,660
Total No. civil employes in 1875	94,119

Mark the growth of the public civil service in seven years under a Radical President and Radical Administration.

In 1869 the number of persons on the Government pay roll was 54,207, and to-day it is 94,119! In other words it requires just 39,912 more officers for a Radical President and Radical Administration to carry on the Government than it took a Democratic President and a Democratic Administration. And what is the prospect for relief! Does either the Radical candidate for President on the Radical platform promise any relief? No, indeed. Both the Cincinnati platform and Gov. Hayes' letter of acceptance will be searched in vain for a word that promises or that even pretends to promise any reduction in this immense army of officeholders—a greater army indeed than General Lee ever carried into the field. Not a single word can be found to show that Governor Hayes, if elected President, will reduce the Civil Service to anything like the numbers that did the work of the country before GRANT entered upon his career of corruption and extravagance. Let the people take warning therefore. If the people desire retrenchment and reform, Hayes and Wheeler are not the candidates for their votes.

KNOW NOTHINGISM REVIVED.

A secret society has been organized in the North, based upon opposition to foreigners and Catholics. A National Convention was held at Philadelphia a few days ago, with delegates present from twenty-nine States. One of the resolutions is as follows:

Resolved, That the nominations of Rutherford B. Hayes of Ohio for President of the United States, and William A Wheeler of New York, for Vice President, be and the same are hereby indorsed by the American Alliance Conference, and the Alliance earnestly advise all who are in favor of American principles, as advocated and set forth in the resolutions, to give those nominations an active and determined support.

This alliance claims to be the result of the union of all the native American orders, consummated on the 19th of May last. The motto is, "Americans and Protestants should rule America." The members are known only to each other, and are sworn to secrecy.

There is evidently something in Mr. Hayes' record to account for the support accorded him by this American Alliance, an oath-bound society whose object to to eliminate from politics the foreign elements in this country. It is a native American organization with all that the name implies.

And yet it is claimed that Carl Schurz can persuade our German fellow citizens to vote for Hayes. We rather think the first Tuesday in November next will tell a different story.

OUGHT THE CANBY CONSTITUTION TO BE CHANGED?

The Constitution under which we live, commonly called the Canby Constitution, is divided into fourteen articles, ten of which are changed more or less by the proposed amendments. It is our purpose from time to time to discuss honestly and carefully all of these changes so as to give the people as much light as we can upon a question of such vital importance to them.

The great objection to the Canby Constitution from the beginning was that it took from the people [illegible] of regulating their own affairs as from time to time might seem to them to be best. The theory of the miserable Convention of 1868, the one that framed the Constitution, was that the people must be moulded to fit the government; that if the people did not like the government it was only so much the worse for the people. The theory of the Convention of 1875, the Convention that framed the amendments now pending, was that the government ought to be moulded so as to meet the wants of the people.

To this end, it will be seen that the constant efforts of the Democratic members of the Convention in the amendments proposed, was to take unnecessary power from the hands of the officeholders and to restore it to the people and to reduce the expenditures of the government. What they sought to bring about was the rule of the people and an economical expenditure of the people's money. Let us see how well they succeeded in their purpose.

The first article of the Constitution is called a declaration of rights. Among these rights, the right to bear arms is conspicuous. The Convention, while fully acknowledging this right, yet deemed it wise to condemn the practice of carrying concealed weapons and to clothe the Legislature with power to pass laws punishing the practice. Whether the Legislature will ever exercise this power will depend upon the people, for whatever power is given to the Legislature is given to the people. The members of both political parties in the Convention concurred in proposing the amendment.

The only other change made in this article was also made without a dissenting voice so far as the record shows, and declares that secret political societies are dangerous to the liberties of a free people and should not be tolerated. The history of Radical Union Leagues in North Carolina during the last eight or ten years ought alone to be sufficient to convince white men, at least, of the necessity for this amendment. There can be no possible objection to the changes made in the first article.

COL. POOL AND GOV. BROGDEN.

The Raleigh News prints the following account of an interview between Governor Brogden and it reporter:

"You have not appointed a Superintendent of Public Instruction, yet, Governor?"

"No, sir; I will make that appointment next week."

"Who is now in charge?"

"Col. Pool still has charge of the books and papers and is in charge of the office."

The Radical press in this State have been loud-mouthed in the denunciation of Colonel Pool's conduct while he was acting as the agent of the Peabody Fund. The Radical platform adopted by our Radical State Convention made the subject of special denunciation. Governor Brogden was also swift to write to Dr. Sears, the General Agent of the Peabody Fund, to get the facts and publish the disgrace of Colonel Pool.

Now that is all very well, for no one objects to the exposure of rascality in any quarter, but if these Radicals were honest in all this, is it not a little strange that Governor Brogden keeps Colonel Pool in office? The man resigned, but to suit his own purposes Governor Brogden keeps him on duty at a post for which he is manifestly unfit. If Colonel Pool is the scoundrel you say he is, how dare you keep him in office? You call him a scoundrel and a thief but you keep him in office! Strange! We demand that you let the man go, Governor Brogden.

KIRKE, HOLDEN, PEARSON, SETTLE.

Holden Convicts Pearson.

On the 20th July, 1870, Governor Holden wrote to President Grant informing him of the condition of affairs in North Carolina and predicting that Chief Justice Pearson would substantially sustain him. On 23d July Governor Holden telegraphed to Washington as follows:

"*Habeas Corpus* just decided. Chief Justice Pearson substantially sustains the State Government and refuses to interfere."

AND PEARSON CONVICTS SETTLE.

The Chief Justice in case of *Exparte* Kerr and others after deciding that "the power of the Judiciary was exhausted" thus convicts Captain Settle and his other brother Justices as follows. He says:

"It is gratifying to be able to say that the other Justices have been in unreserved conference with me and that all concur in these *Habeas Corpus* proceedings."

And thus stands the record as to the part Settle took in the Holden-Kirke war. Verily that was a bad day's work for Traitor Tom!

Our Centennial Governor is in a quandary. He has two vacancies on his hands and the point is to fill them so as do most good in securing for himself the nomination for Congress. And that is what is the matter. The man who can control a large negro vote in the nominating convention is the man for Brogden's favors now. Unfortunately for the old man nobody not a negro, can control the negro vote now. And it will not do to be merely a negro in politics; he must be a negro in blood.

John Hyman is quite smart enough to see to it that neither the carpet-bagger Seymour nor any other white Radical shall trade negro support to Brogden in the District Convention for a seat on the Supreme Court Bench in Settle's place. If Brogden wishes to buy his nomination he must buy it of a negro; that is to say he must put a negro on the Supreme Court Bench. Who is the coming Judge? Is it O'Hara of Halifax? Poor Brogden!

That's the way the cat jumps now. We rather think John Hyman does not mean to be cheated, and will tell Brogden to show his faith by his works. Will Brogden have the nerve to put a negro on the Supreme Court Bench or to make one Superintendent of Public Instruction?

The contest this year is between the people and the proposed Amendments on one side and the office holders and the Canby Constitution as it is, on the other side. In the war between the people and the grasping [illegible] for the greedy office holders we are [illegible] people. In the war between the Amendments and the accursed cast-iron Canby Constitution, we are for the Amendments and so are the people.

GRANT! WHAT A SPECTACLE!

If any evidence was wanting to prove the utter insincerity of the Cincinnati platform in regard to the most important question which is now agitating the public mind, the subject of reform, it is abundantly furnished by the recent acts of the President. Not content with compelling the resignation of Mr. Bristow, whose only offence seemed to be the vigor with which he prosecuted, without regard to position, all parties engaged in defrauding the government, he has now rudely forced Mr. Jewell, who was disposed to second Mr. Bristow in his efforts for reform, to retire from the Cabinet, without a moments notice.

This was bad enough one would suppose, and sufficiently derogatory to the dignity of the position he occupies, but there happened to be a lower deep still, and that he has sounded with most unseemly haste. He has peremptorily demanded of his new Secretary of the Treasury, the immediate dismissal of four subordinates in his department, friends of the retiring Secretary, and for that reason only so far as is known. And thus the mortifying exhibition is made of the Chief Executive of the country using the power of his high office to gratify his personal spite. It is a small business to say the least, or as Mr. Mantilini would say, "demition small," but is it not in keeping with the character of the man and the party he represents?

But in what a humiliating position the President has placed himself in the eyes of the country! Better, far better for his fame had he remained at the head of the army and kept aloof from politics. His administration has been marked by more revolting nepotism, gross corruption and bare-faced bribery than ever was known before in our history, and if there has been one act of lofty statesmanship performed we have been unable up to this present writing, to find it out. It will go out however like a tallow candle, in a few short months, and judging its brief future by its past, leave no remembrance behind but an insufferable stench.

One of the speakers at the Tilden and Hendricks ratification meeting at Aurora, Illinois, Saturday before last, was John F. Farnsworth, formerly Republican member of Congress from that district for several successive terms. The Chicago *Tribune* says he was "one of the original abolitionists of Illinois and the friend of Owen Lovejoy." In addition to this he served through the war in the Union army, first as Colonel and afterwards as a Brigadier General, winning distinction on many occasions.

YARYAN'S MOUTH OPENED.

The Effect of the President's Letter to Grant.

WASHINGTON, July 14.

The committee on the investigation of whiskey frauds expects to-morrow to have Bluford Wilson, ex-Solicitor of the Treasury, as a witness in regard to the attitude of the Administration during the whiskey prosecutions in Milwaukee, Chicago, and St. Louis. To-day Mr. Yaryan's examination was concluded, and he was somewhat freer in his statements owing to the President's letter. He testified regarding the celebrated expression of the President, "Let no guilty man escape." He said that order had been procured through the importunity of the Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. Bristow) and some of the President's friends. It was understood by the whiskey conspirators in St. Louis that the President would not allow them to suffer, and some of the President's friends urged upon him the necessity of giving some indication that he was not in sympathy with those conspirators. After considerable importunity on the part of these persons, the President simply endorsed upon one of the letters which he had received from St. Louis, asking him to take some action in the matter, the words, "Let no guilty man escape." In his (Yaryan's) opinion, those words were not intended to be made public, but were intended to be kept in the Treasury Department and to be produced at any time that any charge might be made against the President.

Yaryan testified that he and Bluford Wilson had gone to various newspapers and given them these words shortly after they were written, and that he understood that the President was very angry when he discovered that the order had been published. Yaryan was asked how he knew that the President was angry at the publication of these words. He repled that he knew the fact from the statement of Mr. Bristow to him. He was asked to state any facts which tended to show that the President was not in sympathy with the prosecution of these whiskey frauds or any facts that induced him to believe that the President sought to shield any of the persons alleged to be guilty. He replied that he based his opinion on the delay of the President in removing the following officers, who were obstructing the prosecution of the Whiskey Ring, viz: District Attorney Ward of Chicago, Hubbell of Milwaukee, Van Dyke of San Francisco, Supervisor Munn of Chicago, and Collector Sedgwick and Supervisor Foulke of San Francisco; his removal of Gen. Henderson, assistant counsel at St. Louis, and his retention in office of Babcock; his dismissal or his forced resignation of nearly every officer who has taken an active part in the prosecution of the Whiskey conspirators; the importuning that was required to obtain the celebrated endorsement. "Let no guilty man escape," and his anger at its publication: the length of time that the resignation of McDonald was held before it was accepted, and the fact that he was not dismissed after confessing his guilt, were also enumerated as a basis for the opinion that the President was in sympathy with the Whiskey Ring.

[From the Raleigh Sentinel.]

Resigned.

Yesterday Judge Thomas Settle, the federal office-holders' candidate for governor of North Carolina, sent in his resignation to Govsrnor Brogden as associate justice of our Supreme Court. Better had stuck to what you had, Captain Thomas. The old adage, "A bird in hand is worth two in the bush," will be verified in your case, for you are dead sure not to be governor. You resigned once to go Perry, and got back again, but this time you'll slide for good and all. Your best friends should have advised you differently, and constantly have serenaded you with, "Don't you go, Tom-mie, don't go." We learn that the resignation was ordered to date back to the 4th, but Governor Brogden accepted it to take effect on the 31st, in order that Judge [illegible] his opinion on the cases in hand. No appointment to fill the vacancy will be made this month.

Cremation in South Carolina.

A correspondent of the New York Herald states that on the 9th of July Henry Berry, a venerable and wealthy citizen of Marion county, S. C., died, but before dying made an arrangement with two of his employes, by which, for the sum of $300 and two mules, they agreed to burn his body, his reason for desiring cremation being a horrible sight which was presented to his gaze many years ago by the removal of the bodies of two of his relatives which had lain in the grave for several years. The bodies were of course greatly decomposed, and the coffin lid coming off revealed a sickening sight, which caused him then to vow that his remains should not become subject to a similar fate. About two months ago he made a will in which he very explicitly stated that if his sons did not allow his body to be burned and did not participate in the matter that it would be under penalty of disinheritance. During his life he selected two pine trees adjoining his farm which should be used on the occasion, and also designated the spot where it should take place. According to arrangements the cremation took place at eight o'clock on the morning of the 11th. Carriages, buggies and vehicles of every description were in active demand to convey spectators to the scene, and at the appointed time an immense crowd was in attendance. The trees designated by the deceased were cut down, and all the necessary arrangements having been perfected, the body was laid on a platform surrounded by an inclosure about twenty feet in height. After appropriate services, held by a Baptist divine, the combustibles were ignited, and in about two hours all that remained of the deceased was ashes.

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The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable **Blood Purifier** yet placed before the public.

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Wilmington Journal.

Tilden Vance Club in Island Creek Township—Duplin County.

Below will be found an account of the organization of a Tilden-Vance Club in Island Creek township, Duplin county. Everywhere the camp fires are being lighted.

For the JOURNAL.

Persuant to previous notive a goodly number of the democratic citizens of Island Creek township, Duplin county, met at Island Creek Academy on Saturday the 15th inst., for the purpose of organizing a Tilden and Vance Club. Dr. V. N. Seawell was called to the chair and Marion Moore requested to act as secretary. In a spirited address the chairman stated the object of the meeting, and alluded briefly in detail to much of the corruption of the republican party since the administration of Grant began. The address showed the thorough acquaintance of the speaker with the political records of the day. Over thirty members were then enrolled and a motion to go into permanent organization prevailed. The following named gentlemen were then appointed as a committee on nominations and resolutions, viz: William Teachey, Samuel Southerland, D. W. Alderman, Joseph Brooks and D. H. Murray. After due consideration the committee reported the following names as permanent officers, viz:

President—Dr. V. N. Seawell.

1st Vice President—E. T. Pigford.

2nd Vice President—Dr. D. W. Alderman.

3d Vice President—D. T. Teachey.

Secretary—Marion Moore.

The following preamble and resolutions were also presented which, with the report, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Regarding the fact that the sea is composed of drops and the earth of particles, we feel that by small organizations throughout the country much good may be done, and that in an humble way at least we may be able to contribute to the relief of all oppressed people and assist in securing the overthrow of the base and corrupt party that now holds captive our almost denuded country: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we heartily endorse all nominations of the Democratic Reform party and he eby pledge ourselves to work faithfully and energetically until day of election for the success of the Democratic ticket.

Resolved, That we cordially invite every white man in this township who is in favor of reform in the administration of State and national government to unite with us in this humble effort to avert the calamity which must befall the country by a continuation in power of the Republican party, and to secure the success of one upon a sound basis, pure principle and honest integrity.

On motion, the secretary was requested to transmit a copy of these proceedings to the Duplin Record and Wilmington JOURNAL, with a request that they be published.

The president then appointed a committee of five to draft suitable by-laws for the future government of the club, to report at next meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet at the public voting grounds on Saturday, the 22nd, at 2 p. m.

V. N. SEAWELL, Pres't.

MORION MOORE, Sec'y.

Point Caswell and the Mountains.

Capt. R. P. Paddison has made arrangements with the managers of the excursion from Wilmington to the mountains, to carry persons from Point Caswell to Henry's Station, the terminus of the Western North Carolina Railroad, and return for $5. The train will leave Wilmington Saturday morning, July 29th, and will remain at Henry's one day and at Hickory one day, and returnine arrive in Wilmington Wednesday morning, August 2nd. The steamer Northeast, to make close connection with the train, will leave Point Caswell Friday morning, July 28th, at 9 o'clock, and will leave Wilmington the next Wednesday upon arrival of return excursion at 9 o'clock. This will be the cheapest and best opportunity of visiting the mountains that that citizens of Point Caswell and upper Black river will ever have, and all can should go.

Vance in Goldsboro.

Gov. Vance stopped in Goldsboro a few hours Saturday evening on his way to fill his appointment at Torboro yesterday. The people of Goldsboro and vicinity anticipating this, collected, to the number of five or six hundred in front of the Humphrey House, and made him speak for an hour and a half, his audience exhibiting the wildest enthusiasm. Never before was a campaign opened under such brilliant prospects, and before it is ended there will scarcely be a decent white man in North Carolina who will not be ashamed to acknowledge that he is not a "Vance man."

Governor Vance and General Leach spoke at Tarboro yesterday, will speak at Washington to-day and at Edenton on Thursday.

On the 25th Governor Vance opens the canvass in the West, beginning at Rutherfordton. In October he returns to the East.

Somebody having said that Mr. Parke Godwin did not like the "tail" of the Tilden ticket, Mr. Godwin promptly replies that Mr. Hendricks is at least as sound as Mr. Ferry, whom the republicans made Vice President, and that he is, moreover, in very good company, so that, on the whole, he prefers him to a "half-faced fellowship with Grantism and the Grantists, which must be inevitably of Governor Hayes and his tail."

The battle in Ohio is becoming unexpectedly exciting. With Judge Stallo, Fred. Hassaurek and General Brinkerhoff coming to the front of the Tilden ranks, and plunging in for an aggressive campaign, it is noticed that even Ohio is to be contested step by step for October. All of these able leaders support Hayes for Governor last fall against Allen.

The *News* says the infamous Radical McLindsey (at present a candidate for Congress), who several years ago was hired to *lose* Gov. Graham and other prominent Democrats, still hovers in and about the city of Raleigh.

Col. A. M. Waddell as He Appears to the Eyes of a European.

The following extract is from the *Haddingtonshire Courier*, Scotland, of June 23d, taken from a communication to that paper by its Editor, who is visiting the United States. The extract gives his impressions of the House of Representatives and its members, and particularly of Colonel Waddell, the able representative from this Congressional District:

The House of Representatives, answering to our House of Commons, is separated from the Senate House by the main building, where the national library has found an appropriate resting place—the two great deliberative bodies being kept apart or rather united by this common literary bond; but at the same time having free facilities, in the ample lobbies that traverse the interior, to hold friendly intercourse with each other while the Houses are in session. I was fortunate enough to find them in this position, though equally unfortunate to go at an hour when the Senate were in secret session on the Belknap scandal, and had therefore strictly closed their doors against the outside public. The House of Representatives conduct their business in a more popular manner, and, under the guidance of my experienced and obliging cicerone, I felt myself somewhat unexpectedly on the floor of the House, and ere I was aware, in conversation, one after another, with more than a dozen of the members, to whom I was introduced as a stranger from Scotland. Now it was a representative from Iowa, then one from Kentucky, at another a lively member from New York or Pensylvania, but I confess that the gentleman of all others whose temporary acquaintance gave me the greatest pleasure was Mr. Waddell, the member for North Carolina. He was the very type of a well bred Southerner, frank and gentlemanly in his manners; manly, bold, and decided in the expression of his opinions; and I was not surprised to learn that he had held a distinguished position in the Southern armies when the death struggle was at its fiercest. It was not a little singular to find a man who had so recently revolted against his Federal allegiance holding an influential position in the counsels of the still United States, but all parties seem to have made up their minds that bygones must be bygones, and that the hatchet of civil war must be forever buried. A debate of some kind or other was going on during the hour or two I remained in the hall, but with the exception of one or two rows of benches round the speakers no one seemed very much interested in what they had to say; and the orators, not a few of whom seemed to have made the spasmodic school of elocution their special study, get it pretty much their own way. This apathy could be accounted for on no other reasons than indifference to the question on hand.

Vance in Johnston.

Governor Vance addressed a large assemblage at Smithfield on Saturday. Scarcely any notice had been given, and yet a large gathering of not less than six hundred assembled and listened with the greatest interest to a two hours' speech. The enthusiasm of the white men of Johnston is said to be at fever heat.

Whenever you go to a Democratic meeting and hear somebody on the outskirts of the crowd cry, "Hurrah for Jeff Davis," let him have a brick between the eyes, and the next morning you will hear of a Radical bummer laid up with a broken head.—*Courier-Journal.*

An old subscriber writing to us from Robeson county, to renew his subscription to the JOURNAL, says: "I regard the JOURNAL as indispensable in the ensuing political campaign."

Township Executive Committtees in Sampson.

At a meeting of the Central Democratic Executive Committe of Sampson county, N. N., held at Clinton on the 6th of June, 1876, the following township committees were appointed:

Clinton—Owen Holmes, H E Royal and G W Rackley.

Turkey—Alfred J Daniel, L R Carroll and C C Smith.

Taylor's Bridge—Henry Matthis, W L Johnson and Lewis L Merritt.

Franklin—A E Colwell, Luther Highsmith and James Corbett.

Lisbon—A J Johnson, A M Blackburn and Julius Bronson.

McDaniel's—J W Wright, E B Owen and Albert Royall.

Little Coharie—Murdock White, Jno R Fisher and Amos Bullard.

Dismal—J R Maxwell, Alex Williams and N C Jackson.

Mingo—N B Barefoot, Jesse Wilson, and John Dudley.

West Brook—Geo R Williams, Allen Daughtry and L C King.

Honeycutt—Jas Turlington, John R Smith and Isaiah Herring.

Halls—Owen F Herring, G W Hobbs and G W Highsmith.

Piney Grove—R R Bell, Henry Ireland Thos J Wilson.

The several townships are requested to hold their primary meetings on the 12th day of August, 1876.

The county convention will be held in Clinton on the 19th of August. The meeting will be called to order at 11 o'clock a. m., and the convention organzed by the chairman of the Central Executive Committee, assisted by the secretary.

EVERETT PETERSON, Ch'm'n.

JOHN ASHFORD, Sec'y.

Democratic papers please copy.

Tribute of Respect—Masonic Meeting

WHITEVILLE, N. C., July 12, 1876.

At a special communication of Lebanon Lodge, No. 207, A F. M., held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, On the 11th day of July, 1876, death suddenly severed the tie that binds man to earth, and claimed as the victim our worthy and esteemed brother James High, aged 67 yenrs, 8 months and 15 days, therefore;

Resolved, 1. That in the death of our brother, the lodge has lost a faithful member, the community an industrious and modestly distinguished citizen, his family a devoted husband, an affectionate and indulgent father, and the county an honest and watchful servant.

2. That the sympathies of this lodge are tendered to the family of the deceased.

3. That a page of the records of this lodge be inscribed to his memory.

4. That the members of this lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

5. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow of the deceased and a copy to the Wilmington JOURNAL for publication.

W. J. STANLY, W. M.

J. H. MAXWELL, Secretary pro tem.

Political Meeting at Lillington—Fine Raising—Speech by E. W. Kerr, Esq.

LILLINGTON, N. C., July 15, 1876.

DEAR JOURNAL:—Will yon please give notice that the Tilden and Vance Club of Lincoln Township, Pender Co., will raise their flag on Saturday the 22nd of this month, at 9 o'clock A. M. The Hon. Edwin W. Kerr, of Sampson county, has kindly accepted an invitation to address us on that occasion. The ladies are cordially invited to be present. L. P. B.

For the Journal.

Letter from Richmond County—Weather—Crops—Politics—Fence Law.

LAURINBURG, July 17, 1876.

MR. EDITOR:—Still no rain, and the crops are needing it very much. They are failing considerable, but are yet very promising.

Mr. Hurk Steel (colored) has put in an appearance from the Radical Convention. He is the man I wrote you about in my last as having built a house, or nearly, of timber belonging to the C. C. R. R. Co., without their consent, and just here allow me to say that I have learned that the prosecuting witnesses in Hurk Steel's case were bound in a bond to appear in August, while thief himself was not. See what a nice little difference it makes to be a Radical. I think I shall turn over—but it will be on my bed.

Well, Mr. Editor, I have heard it blowing around that the honorable—please excuse me for using the word honorable—O. H. Dockery, or the honorable Doctor Norment, was going to run an independent run in this Congressional district for Congress against Mr. Steele, the Democratic candidate, and that they are going to vote for Tilden and Hendricks for President and Vice President. Can they fool any one or no? If this plan is to be carried out it will have to be effected by Doctor Norment, as I learn Mr. Dockery is on the Radical State Ticket. I hear that the Doctor said before the meeting of the Radical Convention that he wanted to run as above mentioned, and now the field is open, go it, Doctor—nothing like trying—you are a very energetic man, with a bold face and a brave, ambitious heart; all this we have learned from the past, by deeds as well as words. I say, try your hand, Doctor, again. There are laurels for you somewhere, but not in prosecuting General Cox and the Commissioners of Robeson. This Congressional District is so strongly Conservative that there is not a particle of chance for the Radical nominee, hence they see no use just now to put out one, but if anybody has a mind to run independently and catch up a few weak kneed Democrats by being a good Tilden and Hendricks man, there would be no harm done to the Rads, nor would there be any intended—only just done to fill out the Radical ticket, that's all. But where are all those "weak kneed, blind Democrats" gone? It seems they have all gone and left this country, or if they have not left that they all have concluded that there is but two parties, viz white party and black party. I think the latter is what is the matter, as Democrats seem to be tolerable plentiful in these parts. So I don't think an independent candidate can make much in this county.

There will be a Tilden and Vance Club formed here before long. As soon as the people get through with their crops in the fall and are cheered up by a shower or two it will take place. I have heard several persons speaking about it in the last few days. Never were the people of the Conservative party more determined to do their full duty in an election, than at this time. Before the election comes off no white man would dare be caught voting the Radical ticket in this county, it matters not how ignorant he may be, or have been in the past. Settle and Dockery may puff, and Billy may blow, and the Doctor may swear out indictments, but it will not answer for them any more, Crape will be in demand after the election, by Radical office holders mourning over the fat offices they have lost.

There seems to be a right smart stir around here with the farmers in regard to the fence law. It seems to be very popular as far as I can hear from it. The Legislature will be blessed with something to do when it assembles, so far as this township is concerned at least. There will be a petition sent there to abolish the fence business in this township, at least, so I have been informed.

SUBSCRIBER.

For the Journal.

Tilden and Vance Club at Point Caswell—Enthusiastic Meeting.

POINT CASWELL, July 14th 1876.

MR. EDITOR:—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Caswell township was held here to-day for the purpose of organizing a Tilden and Vance Club. A. M. Colvin was called to the chair and John R. Paddison was requested to act as Secretary. Spirited addresses were delivered by Dr. Geo. F. Lucas, A. M. Colvin, Dr. Fred. Thomson and others, after which the following gentlemen were elected officers of the Club:

President—Dr. Geo. F. Lucas.

Vice President—D. J. Corbett.

Secretary—E. A. Hawes.

Treasurer—Alfred L. Pridgen.

Corresponding Secretary—John R. Paddison.

The Club has secured rooms for their regular meetings and a committee was appointed to purchase a large Tilden and Vance flag which will be raised over their headquarters at the next meeting. Caswell Township is thoroughly aroused, and fully alive to the importance of the approaching campaign, and more interest is being manifested than at any election since the war. The Club organized here to-day promises to be the largest in the county, and the members are determined upon earnest, active work. The president appointed the following gentlemen as Executive Committee: R. P. Paddison, chairman; L. Vollers, John H. Murphy, H. A. Colvin, O. R. Hollingsworth, John Moore, William S. Pridgen, J. J. Pridgen, W. A. Lamb, George W. Corbitt, O. K. Woodcock, James A. Moore, Dr. John R. Haws, Dr. Joseph F. Simpson, I. B. Woodcock, James F. Moore, J. B. Croom, Andrew Moore, G. D. Larkins, Frank Brown and James A. Harmond. The duties of this Committee will be fully defined in the by-laws, which will be presented at the next meeting, on Thursday, July 27th. The secretary was requested to forward a report of the meeting to the Wilmington JOURNAL for publication and with three rousing cheers for Zeb B. Vance, our next Governor, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN R. PADDISON, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

Tilden and Vance Club in Brunswick.

WHITE MEN assembled at Rock Creek, in Town Creek Township, according to previous notice. The object of the meeting was explained by A. W. Rieger, Esq., in a few appropriate remarks, after which a Tilden and Vance Club was organized with John L. Thompson, Esq., as president and John N. Bennett as secretary; and a committee appointed to draft a constitution to be submitted at the next regular meeting on Saturday, the 29 h of July, at the Township house, at which time and place A. W. Rieger, Esq., was appointed to deliver an address. We have drawn the *color line* in this county, and intend conducting the canvass on that line alone. Please erase her fair name from among the doubtful counties, and score 250 majority for Tilden, Vance, Reform and the Constitutional Amendments.

BRUNSWICK.

The JOURNAL has lowered its rates of subscription and advertising to meet the emergency of the times. Send in your names, your money and your *ads*. Remember the valuable Wheeler and Wilson

Tilden and Vance Club.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., July 15th, 1876.

At a meeting of the citizens of Lincoln county, held at the Court House in Lincolnton on Saturday, 15th, for the purpose of organizing a Tilden and Vance Club,

In the absence of the Chairman of the previous meeting, W. H. Motz, Esq., was called to the Chair. The proceedings of the last meeting were read and approved. One hundred names were then enrolled, and the committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws made their report, which was adopted. The same committee reported the names of the following gentlemen for permanent officers of the Club, who were elected:

J. F. Phifer, Lincolnton, President.

W. H. Motz, Vice President.

Dr. W. A. Thompson, North Brook, Vice President.

Joseph Stamey, Howards Creek, Vice President.

Solomon Rudisill, Ironton, Vice President.

J. G. Morrison, Catawba Springs, Vice President.

Secretaries—J. L. McLean and F. H. Dillane.

Treasurer—W. M. Ready.

On motion a committee of three, to-wit: J. G. Justice, I. A. Robinson and W. R. Edwards, were appointed to wait upon the president-elect and inform him of his election and ask him to preside.

Committee reported the following executive committees in the several townships, who were elected, viz:

Catawba Springs—J. W. A. Paine, Dr. C. S. Rozzell and D. Kincade.

Ironton—Ed. Reinhardt, E. M. Lynch and S. V. Goodson.

Lincolnton—T. H. Cobb, Jno. Warlick and W. C. Adams.

Howard's Creek—Dr. W. L. Crouse, B. C. Wood and M. M. Lutz.

North Brook—H. E. Baxter, P. B. B. Bess and Jno. King.

On motion the following gentlemen, to-wit: W. R. Edwards, Caleb Motz, H. S. Dellinger, Dr. J. A Munday and T. M. Foster, were appointed to solicit names for the club, and also to solicit contributions to defray the expenses of the club.

The club adjourned to meet on Saturday, 29th inst., at 11 a. m.

Opinion of Southern Generals as to Custer's Defeat.

A Herald correspondent interviewed General Joseph E. Johnston at the White Sulphur Springs about the Custer massacre. General Johnston declined to express an opinion.

You have a perfect right to express your opinion, General, I (the correspondent) suggested.

Yes, I suppose so, but it would be, to say the least of it, indelicate in me to give one on the subject at present.

General Custer seems to have been rather hasty in his operations, I said.

Of that I can't say; and in the absence of General Terry's official report it would be highly improper to give any opinion. General Terry is a distinguished officer, and has a distinguished military reputation. I have a very high opinion of him as an officer, and, as I said before, in the absence of his report, and with no knowledge of the topography of the country, I would hesitate to give an opinion on the subject privately, much less one for publication.

Somebody must be responsibie, I again remarked, in the hope of eliciting an expression from this wary chief.

I dare say somebody is. There is a strong sympathy now for the men and officers of the entire expedition; but when that wears off I suppose the responsible parties will be dealt with as unsuccessful soldiers always are. The massacre of so many distinguished officers and brave soldiers is to be lamented. It was a most unfortunate calamity, which should have been guarded against.

What do you suppose will now be the policy of the government in regard to the Indians?

Ah! I don't know, and cannot conceive.

The conversation at this juncture was interrupted, and as I withdrew the General said perhaps later, when he had all the lights before him, he might give me his views.

General McCausland was also interviewed, as follows:

Do you think Custer was rash in his making his charge?

No. By ——, he was not. He did the very thing a cavalry commander should have done. I would have done the same thing myself. He found the Indian trail, was close upon them, and was he to turn back? Certainly not. The only way to fight with cavalry is with a dash—to charge. I don't blame him. He was right. But there was trap, and I think some white men and these post-traders furnished the Indians with ammunition and were mixed up in it.

Do you think Terry responsible in any way?

No; I do not. Terry's orders seem to have been correct. The blunder and the responsibility rests somewhere else; where, I'm not prepared to say.

Senator Ransom.

We have from a very valued correspondent a communication, the publication of which we omit for lack of space, in which the hope is expressed that Hon. Z. B. Vance will be elected Governor; that we shall have a large majority in the Legislature on joint ballot; and that Gov. Vance will be sent to the Senate to succeed Senator Ransom.

To this last suggestion we cannot for many reasons give assent. In the first place we think it would be dealing unfairly with the people of the State, who need for the next four years the vigorous hand and administrative talent of Gov. Vance at Raleigh. In the next place it would be dealing unfairly with Gen. Ransom and the Eastern counties; and, besides, we cannot spare the Senator, who is now one of the most popular and experienced members of that body. His long service in the Senate has fitted him for his duties as no new man could be fitted for several years. This way our people have of wishing to change men just as often as they become efficient is what has kept North Carolina in the back ground in spite of the splendid genius of so many of her distinguished sons. Since 1866 we have looked to Gen. Ransom as the natural leader of a large element supplied to the highest respect on account of its numbers, its intelligence and its influence. And, surely, since he has been in the Senate, no proportion of the party has had reason to censure his action. By all means, say we, elect Vance, and a Democratic Legislature; but do not let us sacrifice so pure and able a statesman as the gallant and gifted Ransom—a man of whom the whole nation may justly feel proud.—*Wide Awake.*

"Bon Repos."

Parson Weems, in his Life of Washington, tells the following anecdote of Gen. Wayne the 'mad Anthony' of the Revolution. Speaking of Washington's habits, he says: "While in camp, no company, however illustrious, no pleasure, however elegant, no conversation, however agreeable could prevail on him to neglect his business. The moment that his hour of duty was come, he would fill his glass, and with a smile, call out to his friends around the social board, "well, gentleman, here is *bon repos*," and immediately withdrew to business. *Bon repos* is a French cant for good-night. Washington drank it as a signal to break up, for the moment the company had swallowed the General's *bon repos*, it was hats and off. Gen. Wayne, who, happily for America, understood fighting better than French, had somehow or other taken up a notion that this same *bon repos*, to whom Washington made such conscience of giving his last bumper, must have been some great warrior of the times of old. Having by some extraordinary luck got hold of two or three dozen of good old wine, he invited a parcel of hearty fellows to dine with him, and help to break them to the health of America. Soon as the cloth was removed and the bottles on the table, the hero of Stony Point (General Wayne) cries out: "Come, my brave fellows, fill your glasses; here's old Bon Repos forever." The officers were thunder struck, but, having turned off their wine, rose one and all to go. "Hey, day! what's all this gentlemen; what's all this?" "Why," replied they, "did not you drink *bon repos*, or good night?" "What! is that the meaning of it?" "Yes," "Oh! then damn old *bon repos*, and take your seats again, for by the life of Washington, you shan't stir a peg till we have swallowed every drop of our wine."

Charged with Forgery.

The Asheville Pioneer says:

On or about the 16th of May, a stranger appeared in Charleston, S. C., and introduced himself to several merchants of the place as Mr. Flemming of Spartanburg, a cousin to Dr. Flemming of that place and a partner in a mercantile firm with that gentleman. He stated that his object was to buy goods, which he proposed to do for cash. Under these circumstances he was not long in making acquaintances, and among them was a gentleman named Rantin, who solicited his patronage and volunteered to assist him in his purchases. Mr. Flemming informed him that the first step in his business was to draw money from the bank, and Mr. R. offered to accompany him. He did so, and incautiously introduced him to the cashier as Mr. Flemming, of Spartanburg, of the firm of Flemming & Co. As it was about Mr. Rantin's dinner-hour, he excused himself, and left Flemming in the bank, with the request that he would call and see him at his place of business that evening. Mr. Flemming failed to call, and Mr. R. went to the hotel to search for him, but could learn nothing of him. He then went to the bank and ascertained there that Mr. Flemming had drawn checks upon it for $8,000, but nothing had been seen of him since. Subsequently the checks proved to be forgeries, and the bank officers discovered that they had been swindled through the confidence of Mr. Rantin in the bogus Flemming.

Notwithstanding every effort was used by the detective force of Charleston to discover the swindler, no trace of him could be discovered, and the affair had fallen out of public memory.

On the 5th inst., Mr. Rantin, who had never abandoned the pursuit, came to Hendersonville, and there identified Capt. W. P. Fortune, a citizen of this county and lately a contractor on the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad, as the man who imposed upon his confidence and passed the forged checks on the bank under the assumed name of Flemming. A warrant was procured and Fortune arrested in the office of Secretary Blake, with whom he was in the act of settling for work done on the road. His pay, $1,749, was at once restrained by this gentleman in the name of the bank, and Fortune was taken before Esquire M. Patton, who allowed him to give bail in the sum of $2,400, to make his appearance *when wanted*. We are informed by a gentleman who was present, that Fortune bitterly denied the charge, and asserted that he could prove by reliable witnesses that at the time the forgery was committed he was in Raleigh. After his release, Fortune came home, but at this writing it is currently reported and generally believed that he has fled the country.

It is said that at the examination before Esquire Patton he did not examine the forged paper which was produced by Mr. Rantin, but merely asserted that he could prove an *alibi*.

Mr Jewell at Home—Grand Ovation—Illuminations, Speeches, &c.

HARTFORD, CT., July 17.

The reception to Gov. Jewell in this city to-night was a grand ovation. A committee of citizens of both political parties met him in New Haven, and after a reception there came to Hartsford by special train, stopping at Meriden, where there was a welcome address by Hon. O. H. Platt and response by Gov. Jewell. At Hartford thousands of people assembled at the depot, a salute of fifteen guns was fired, and the arrival of the train was hailed with music, rockets and colored fires.

Governor Jewell was welcomed by Mayor Sprague, Democrat, who said the people felt that there was no blot upon his escutcheon, and that the readiness of the people to resent an apparent injustice had added to this assemblage many of his political opponents.

Gen. Jewell expressed his gratification at the cordial welcome of his friends and neighbors, whom he was glad to meet again and accepted the demonstration as an evidence that his friends approved his public course. He was glad to be promoted to the highest possible rank—that of an American private citizen. A procession consisting of seven companies of the first regiment State militia, the Governor's Guard and the Cambridge Guard (colored) then escorted the Governor to his residence. Fireworks being set off on the route, and the residences of citizens being generally illuminated and the streets thronged with people.

[From the Raleigh News.]

Kissing Judge Settle.

The day Vance got here Aunt Abby House called at the Yarboro and said she was bound to see him. It happened that Vance and Settle were both in their rooms, Vance in No. 8, and Settle in No. 9. The clerk tried to stave off the old woman and told her Vance was then asleep and didn't want to be disturbed. But she would listen to no reason.

"I'm bound to see that boy," she said, and climbed the steps with her stick.

The floor boy pointed her the way and she mistook No. 9 for the room. She opened the door softly, and the curtains were let down, the blinds closed, and the room dark as night, and there lay Judge Settle stretched out, taking a comfortable evening nap.

Aunt Abby threw her arms around him and gave him a smack. The Judge sprang up, and looked wild, and Aunt Abby staggered back exclaiming,

"Why this ain't Vance! This is you, Tom." She looked at him steadily a few seconds, and then said, making for the wash-stand, "I like you right smart, Tom; but I'm obleeged to wash my mouth, after kissin' a radical." This was the first salute of the campaign at Raleigh.

Vance on Billy Smith

"They tell me," said Vance, "that Smith charged last night that I ran away from Raleigh on a barebacked mule. Well, I confess I did leave, but I left on a horse and retired in good order. Smith was in Johnston and had lost his horn, and couldn't get his dogs up, and what was I to do but run for it? There was no one to signal the enemy's approach." [Roars of laughter.]

"Shall I hit him again, or let him alone?"

"Give it to him," yelled the crowd.

"No, I can't do it, gentlemen. Bill Smith was my right-hand man during the war. He was the fiercest officer after conscripts and deserters I had, and helped me weed out the red strings. No, I can't do it. I feel like the Irishman when he killed his pet pig and held it up by the tail while his son held the axe to knock it in the head, 'Kill 'im aisy, b'jazus, he feels nigh to me.'"—*Raleigh News.*

Gov. Vance's Appointments.

Gov. Vance and Judge Thos. Settle will address their fellow citizens at the following places and times:

Rutherfordton, Rutherford county, Tuesday, July 25th.

Columbus, Polk county, Wednesday, July 26th.

Hendersonville, Henderson county, Thursday, July 27th.

Asheville, Buncombe county, Friday, July 28th.

Gov. Vance will speak at the following points:

Marshall, Madison county, Monday, July 31st.

Burnsville, Yancy county, Wednesday, August 2nd.

Bakersville, Mitchell county, Thursday, August 3rd.

Boone, Watauga county, Saturday, August 5th.

Jefferson, Ashe county, Monday, August 7th.

Wilkesboro, Wilkes county, Wednesday, August 9th.

Taylorsville, Alexander county, Thursday, August 10th.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, July 19—Night—Sheridan has received the following from Fort Laramie dated July 18:

"A courier who has just arrived from Fort Cloud reports that on the 16th inst. Col. Merrett intercepted the 800 Cheyennes and Sioux who had left the agency to join the hostile bands against Gens. Crook and Terry and drove them back to the agency."

The dispatch is signed by E. T. Townsend, General commanding.

The Board of Trade to-day adopted resolutions urgently requesting Congress to provide at once by supplemental legislation for the continuance of the fast mail service.

MARKET REPORT.

[By Telegraph to the Journal.]

Financial.

NEW YORK, July 19—Night—Money dull at 2a2½ per cent. Sterling exchange weaker at $4 89. Gold firm at 111⅜a111¾. Government bonds dull with better feeling—new fives 117⅝. State bonds are quiet and nominal.

Commercial.

NEW YORK, July 19—Night—Cotton—holders are meeting buyers; sales of 1,174 bales at 11 1-16a11⅞ cents; consolidated net receipts 4,088 bales; exports to Great Britain 8,018 bales. Flour is in buyers' favor with a limited export and home trade demand—superfine western and State $3a$3 90; Southern flour dull and declining; common to fair extra $4 65 a$5 75, good to choice do. $5 80a$8 75. Wheat strongly in buyers' favor at $1 05 for new red Texas, $1 25 for new amber Delaware, and $1 30 for new crop amber Tennessee. Corn irregular and unsettled, closing a little more steady for strictly prime; 51½a52½a53½ cents for graded mixed, 53 cents for graded No. 1, 56 cents for graded yellow. Oats—prime firm with fair inquiry; common and inferior dull and declining at $1 23a$1 28 for mixed western and State and $1 31a$1 44 for white. Coffee—Rio dull and nominal; cargoes 15 a18 cents (gold); job lots 15a19 cents (gold.) Sugar very firm at 8¼a8¾ cents for fair to good refining. Molasses quiet. Rice quiet and unchanged. Tallow steady at 8¼ cents. Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine easier at 30a30½ cents. Pork firmer—new mess $20 a$20 15. Lard firmer—western steam $11 40. Whiskey scarce and firm at $1 13. Freights firm.

BALTIMORE, July 19—Night—Oats quiet and more steady—southern prime 37a39 cents. Rye quiet. Provisions are quiet and firm. Pork—mess $20 50a$21. Bulk meats—shoulders 8¼a8¾ cents; clear rib sides 11 cents. Bacon—shoulders 9¼a9¾ cents; clear rib sides 12a12¼ cents. Lard steady at 12¼a12⅝ cents. Coffee dull and heavy—job lots 15¼a18¼ cents. Whiskey dull at $1 13½. Sugar active and firm at 11¼ cents.

CINCINNATI, July 19—Night—Flour dull and drooping—choice fair $5 25a$5 50. Wheat steady and in fair demand—new white $1 05a$1 22. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye 60a68 cents on track. Pork—there are some sales at $20 but is generally held at $20 25a$20 50. Bulk meats easier—shoulders 7¾a8 cts; clear rib sides 10¼a10⅝ cts; clear sides 10⅝ cents. Bacon is in fair demand and a shade easier—shoulders 9 cents; clear rib sides 11¼ cents; clear sides 11⅝ cents. Whiskey steady. Lard quiet and firm—prime steam 11 cents; kettle is held at 12¾a13¼ cents.

ST. LOUIS, July 19—Night—Flour—sound old medium extra in good demand at $4a$5 25; other grades are dull and neglected. Wheat dull—No. 2 red fall $1 37; No. 3 do. $1 05. Corn is inactive—No. 2 mixed 39½ cents. Oats firmer and inactive—No. 2 33 cents bid. Rye dull and lower to sell with 56 cents bid. Whiskey inactive at $1 10. Provisions dull and unchanged with only a small jobbing trade.

LOUISVILLE, July 19—Night—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn steady at 48a50 cents. Oats 33 cents. Provision quiet. Pork $20 75a$21 25. Bulk meats—shoulders 8a8¼; clear rib sides 10¼ cents; clear sides 10⅞ cents. Bacon—shoulders 9 cents; clear rib sides 11⅛ cents; clear sides 12 cents; hams 14½ cents. Lard—tierce 13¼ cents; keg 14 cts. Whiskey $1 10. Bagging 12½ cents.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Financial.

PARIS, July 19—Noon—Rentes 106f 5c.

LONDON, July 19—Noon—Consols 94 5-16. Erie bonds 13¾.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, July 19—Noon—Cotton lower—middling uplands 5¾d; middling Orleans 6d; sales of 7,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were for speculation and export; receipts 700 bales, of which 300 were American.

Futures dull and easier.

Sales of middling uplands nothing below low middling, deliverable July 5 25-32d.

Sales of middling uplands nothing below low middling, deliverable September and October, 5 13-16d.

Sales of middling uplands nothing below low middling, deliverable October and November, 5 13-16d.

Sales of middling uplands, nothing below low middling (new crop), shipped November and December, per sail, 5¾d.

LATER—Sales of middling uplands nothing below low middling, deliverable October and November 5¾d.

GENERAL COTTON MARKETS.

(By Telegraph.)

BALTIMORE, July 19—Dull—middling 11¼ cents; gross receipts 2; exports to Great Britain 292; coastwise 40; sales 115; to spinners 50.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19—Quiet—middling 11¼ cents; net receipts 555; gross 779; exports coastwise 477; sales 200.

MOBILE, July 19—Quiet—middling 10¼a10¾ cents; net receipts 16; exports coastwise 0; sales 200.

NORFOLK, July 19—Dull—Middling 10¾ cents; net receipts 92; exports coastwise 10; sales 200.

AUGUSTA, July 19—Demand for all offerings—middling 10¾ cents; net receipts 27; sales 24.

MEMPHIS, July 19—Quiet—middling 10¾a11 cents; receipts 971; shipments 829; sales 350.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19—Unchanged—middling 11¾ cents; net receipts 47; gross 47.

SAVANNAH, July 19—Quiet—middling 10¾ cents; receipts 17; exports coastwise 56; sales 26.

CHARLESTON, July 19—Quiet—middling 11 cents; net receipts 40; sales 100.

GALVESTON, July 19—Dull—middling 11 cents; net receipts 52; sales 33.

BOSTON, July 19—Dull—middling 12; cents; receipts 36; gross 54; sales 426.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, July 13.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 27½ cents per gallon. Sales of 225 casks at quotations.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 20 for strained and $1 25 for good strained. Sales of 100 bbls extra pale at $4 25.

TAR—Market firm and in fair demand. Stock light.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market unsettled. Sales of 46 bbls at at $1 for hard, $1 90 for yellow dip $2 for virgin; and 274 bbls (sold before arrival) at $1 for hard, $1 85 for yellow dip and $2 for virgin.

CORN—Market quiet. Sales of 1,700 bushels (heated) at 63 cents in bulk at 30 days.

COTTON—Market quiet. Sales of 75 bales at from 8 to 10¾ cents.

COTTON—Market quiet and steady. Sales of 2 bales at 9¼ cents, 1 bale at 10 cents and 2 bales at 10½ cents. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	— cents.
Good Ordinary	9 "
Strictly Good Ordinary	9¼ "
Low Middling	10 "
Middling	10¾ "

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

FRIDAY, July 14.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations firm at 27½ cents per gallon. Sales of 225 casks at quotations.

ROSIN—Official quotations quiet at $1 20 for strained and $1 25 for good strained. Sales of 156 bbls A and B at $1 10, 180 do strained at $1 20, 500 do good strained at $1 25 150 do do (delivered) at $1 25 and 25 do H at $2.

TAR—Official quotations firm at $1 60 per bbl. Sales of 5 bbls at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations steady at $1 for hard, $1 90 for soft and $2 for virgin. Sales 182 bbls (sold beford arrival) at $1 for hard, $1 85 for soft and $2 for virgin and 47 bbls at quotations.

CORN—Market steady at 65a66 cents per bushel for prime Hyde county and 67a67½ cents per bushel for North county. Sales of 800 bushels (damaged) at 58 cents per bushel (in bulk).

SATURDAY, July 15.

COTTON Market quiet.

Ordinary	— cents
Good Ordinary	9 "
Strict Good Ordinary	— "
Low Middling	10 "
Middling	10¾ "
Good Middling	— "

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 27½ cents per gallon. Sales of 225 casks at 27½ cents.

ROSIN—Market dull at $1 20 for strained and firm at $1 25 for good strained. Sales of 102 bbls "E" at $1 30.

TAR—Market firm at $1 60 per bbl. Sales of 25 bbls at $1 74.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at $1 for hard, $1 90 for soft and $2 for virgin. Sales of 87 bbls at quotations.

CORN—Market steady at 65@66 cents for prime Hyde county, and 66@67½ cents for North county.

MONDAY, July 17.

COTTON—No official quotations and no sales reported.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations 27½ cents per gallon bid. Sales of 100 casks at 27 cents.

ROSIN—Official quotations dull at $1 20 for strained and $1 25 for good strained. Sales of 120 bbls C at $1 20.

TAR—Official quotatioes strong at $1 75 bid.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1876.

RADICAL DISTRICT CONVENTION AT RALEIGH—THE GREAT TYLAND NAVIGATOR.

The Radical Convention for the Raleigh Congressional District met in Raleigh on Tuesday. H. B. Guthrie, of Orange, the chairman, was conducted to his place by James H. Harris, colored, and "Blow Your Horn" Billy Smith, white. Col. L. J. Young of the Revenue Brigade, was nominated for Congress by acclamation and unanimously. The selection of a candidate for color brought out a spirited contest between the friends of Ike Strayhorn, of Orange, and Johnny McDonald of Chatham. "Mr. Mitchell, of Chatham," whether "of color" or white we know not, was in favor of John because "the good book teaches us that the weak are made to confound the wise." The Convention however having less confidence in the teachings of the Bible than it had in the wisdom of the Democratic nominee for Electoral at Large, refused to put up John against him and nominated Ike Strayhorn. (Score one for our nominee Col. Busbee!)

"That hairless celt" Tim Lee, whom if we remember aright "Blow Your Horn" Billy Smith intimated was one of the Sherman bummers that went through his plantation, made a motion but it was no go. Hayes and Wheeler and the Cincinnati platform were unanimously endorsed. An Executive Committee for the District was appointed, our old acquaintance, Lewis Jenkins, brother of the well known "Toney" the great Chapil Hill laughist of former days, and a very worthy colored man being the member for Orange.

And then that greatest living curiosity among modern politicians, the most wonderful of all the chameleon tribe, the great American examplar of rotation out of office, Major R. C. Badger, introduced a set of resolutions that in richness exceed any and everything that was ever attempted before. Here they are in full. Read them. It is needless to say they were unanimously adopted. Poor Joe Davis!

Resolved, That we notice with regret and indignation, and we call the attention of the people of this District to the fact, that their Representative, Hon. Joseph J. Davis, has failed to pay any attention whatever to their interests in the National Congress.

That he has busied himself with passionate vociferating, while the National Congress has been appropriating millions to build levees to protect the rich planters of the Mississippi; to purchase and maintain canals to join the upper and lower waters of the Ohio, to make connection between the upper waters of the Mississippi and the Great Lakes; to improve the upper waters of the French Board in this State; to make jettees at the mouth of the Mississippi, and countless other expensive appropriations for the general improvement of the rivers and harbors of the United States, and has not called attention of Congress, or asked an appropriation to clear out and deepen the Neuse, which can be made navigable to within five miles of this city of Raleigh; or of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, which can be made navigable to the Alamance line.

For such a mild mannered, easy-going man as clever Joe Davis that is a fine picture! We would give our best and last remedy for rheumatism to have seen him "passionately vociferating" while "the National Congress was appropriating millions." It must have been exciting during this heated term. But what was he "vociferating" about, was it to make the appropriations or to stop them? And was he passionately vociferating in the Radical Senate too? And then, too, he said nothing about the Neuse river to within five miles of Raleigh and nothing about the Cape Fear and Deep rivers to the Alamance line! But why stop at the Alamance line? Was it because Alamance is not in that District? Why stop within five miles of Raleigh, why not go clear through the town? And then, too, there is Crab Tree Creek and Walnut Creek and Rocky Branch and Pigeon House Branch, in which "we boys" used to "go washing," why were they not made navigable? And then, too, the waters of Rhamkatie, where Mr. Badger learned at such expense that rotation in crops was inferior only to rotation in politics, why were not they made navigable? But time and space fail us to do justice to the subject. And this was the platform the Convention put its nominee on! And thereupon the great inland navigator having said his say, the Convention adjourned.

President Grant's "own" organ, the Washington *Republican*, in its last issue dubiously says:

Forty million people are now looking to the Big Horn valley for tidings from Gen. Crook. They do not care for tales of victory. All they desire to know is that he and his brave men are safe.

But isn't it rather a "let down" for "forty million people," with GRANT at their head, to be so easily satisfied, seeing that they are fighting not forty *hundred* uncivilized savages! But the very fact that GRANT is our chief and not the chief of the Indians may account for it. But isn't it humiliating to hear such talk from the nation's capital?

Gen. M. C. Butler denounces the reports concerning his complicity in any manner in the Hamburg fight as sensational, to his detriment, and false in every particular. He affirms that he made the most strenuous efforts to preserve the peace and to prevent lawlessness. He was present only in a professional capacity, but restrained violence and urged submission to law and order. No respect being paid to his counsels by the military company, he left for home, after which the killing took place. He deprecates the occurrence, but is perfectly willing to assume any moral or legal responsibility that can be attached to him justly.

It was intended to have a good celebration at Chapel Hill on the 4th, but it having become known that Solomon Pool had been invited to open the ceremonies with prayer the citizens refused to attend. Served him right!

OUR CROP REPORTS.

Our crop reports this week cover only Columbus county, in North Carolina, and Darlington and Marion counties, in South Carolina. We are truly glad to receive such favorable accounts.

In Columbus county, N. C., there has been rather an excess of rain and much of the bottom land crops has been injured. The uplands are very fine, both in corn and cotton, and but little more rain is needed to mature these products. Oats have come in well and generally well cured.

Marion county, S. C., has never had a more promising crop of her soil. The rains have not injured anything to any extent, and both corn and cotton are in advance of former seasons. The corn being mostly planted early, is almost matured, and it is generally well grown and heavy. Not enough has been planted in proportion to the cotton, but when we remember that the farmers find it almost impossible to raise pork, because of depredators, we may see one reason why they do not try to raise more grain.

In Darlington county, S. C., the cotton crop (the most important of any in the State) presents some curious features. The season for preparing land for planting was uncommonly good. Most of the whites have clean crops and in fine condition, while the blacks are in the grass, and their cotton generally small. There are some honorable exceptions where the colored men have clean and good crops. Taking a ride in the vicinity of Darlington village one passes a white planter's crop clean, neat and growing; next to him will be a negro's crop, grassy and full of weeds, and the next will be another negro with his crop as good as that of the white man's. So it is in that vicinity and in some other parts, but taking it altogether the crop is really fine. Corn is about matured, as the late rains have furnished enough moisture to mature it. Oats have come in heavy. Rice is rather behind the season in growth and not looking well. Fruits are scarce; apples can be had for cooking and eating, but there are very few peaches. The grape vines have about half a crop.

THE WHISKEY RING FINALLY TRIUMPHANT.

The President, says the Baltimore *Gazette*, has driven nearly every man out of office who made the raid on the whiskey rings. Bristow has gone, Bluford Wilson has gone, Yaryan has gone, District Attorney Dyer has gone, and their places have been filled by men who will not bother the executive about reform; who will restore the old order of things, and let the plunderers again have access to the treasury vaults. Not a word of protest is heard from a single Republican Senator or Congressman against these scandalous proceedings. Mr. Conkling sits silent in the Senate and sees honest men sacrificed because they did their duty. Mr. Morton looks on and smiles approval, and the savage statesman from the West (Mr. Logan) congratulates himself upon the escape of his friends, and his own escape from the legal toils of guilty complicity that were closing around him. The whiskey ring is again triumphant. The convicts in the penitentiaries of Missouri and Illinois have become the advisers and controllers of the President, and from their cells dictate the appointment of the officers of the law.

The head of the Department of Justice, Mr. Taft, mournfully complains that he is not consulted in anything: that his officers are removed without his knowledge or advice, and that cases in the courts are dismissed without consulting him. McKee is to be pardoned in a few days; McDonald is to be set free immediately afterward; Avery is to follow, and Joyce will soon join his wife and family in the splendid mansion on Georgetown Heights, in which the President formerly lived. The victory of the whiskey ring is complete, and the ex-convicts will in all probability take the stump in a short time for Hayes and reform.

OUR FRIENDS IN STANLY.

Our friends in Stanly are, we are glad to see, fully alive to the importance of the ratification of the Amendments and to that end the Stanly *Banner* urges in strong terms the importance of a full discussion of their merits. The *Banner* like the JOURNAL has no fear for the fate of the Amendments if only the people shall understand them. The *Banner* announces that Mr. A. C. Freeman will address the people of western Stanly in regard to the Amendments at given times and places and urges that the people in every county in making their nominations for County officers have an understanding with each one of them—from school committeemen to members of the Legislature—that he shall devote especial attention to the Amendments. That is the right way to talk and to act, for if our candidates would correct the misrepresentations of the Radicals in regard to the Amendments, they must be thoroughly posted concerning them. There is a glorious victory ahead for us if we shall only do our duty and Stanly is showing how that may be done.

[From the Raleigh Sentinel.]

PEARSON AND WATTS.

Sam. Watts, the creature who defiles the judgeship of this district, gets rather salty comfort since his attempted conspiracy was smashed. We understand Judge Pearson, of the Supreme Bench, gently and gracefully saluted him yesterday with: "Well, you d—d fool, you've played h—l and got your foot in it now." Unless Watts mends his ways mightly, we fear the time is coming when he will have more than a foot in it.

The Hillsboro *Recorder* notes the difference between Radical and Democratic rule. It says:

"Orange county orders, under affect of Democratic county administration are taken readily at par. Granville county orders under Republican rule move slowly at fifty cents on the dollar."

TO GOVERNOR TILDEN—A SUGGESTION.

The purpose of the Democratic party being to make the Reform issue the great deciding issue of the campaign, and the purpose of the Radical party being to substitute therefor at the North the bloody shirt issue, we beg leave to make a suggestion to Mr. TILDEN that may come from the South without impropriety.

We do this in view of the fact that Mr. TILDEN'S personal utterances and individual opinions seem to have more force if possible than the declarations of the party to which he belongs, and are eagerly sought after as lights by which to read and interpret those declarations.

Now if in the Northern popular apprehension there is a weak point in the National Democratic armor it is that which guards the rights and status of negroes as citizens in the Southern States. Mr. TILDEN now has the opportunity to put all doubts upon this score entirely at rest, and perhaps in view of a recent occurrence and the false inferences that will be drawn therefrom, we refer of course to the Hamburg riot, it may be as well for Governor TILDEN to speak out plainly. There is nothing he can say that Southern men everywhere will not cordially endorse. We at the South are as far from intending wrong to the negro as are the whites at the North, and this being true we can have no objection to the fact being known. If Mr. TILDEN shall say plainly in his letter of acceptance that in the event of his election to the Presidency the negro will find in him a staunch, strict and stern defender and upholder of all the rights guaranteed to the negro as a citizen of the United States by the Constitution and laws of the land, it will cut the ground from under the men who seek to hide the corruptions and rascalities of the Radical party by hanging up the bloody shirt before Northern eyes.

We of the South will not object to any such declaration on the part of Mr. TILDEN for the simple reason that such a declaration will be in thorough accord with our own views and determination.

The opportunity thus offered to Mr. TILDEN to remove from his path what may prove a serious stumbling block if it shall be permitted to remain, is a golden one, such as comes not often. No assurance that he can give to the Northern people of his purpose to preserve law and order and to offer to the negro every protection, for every right that the law throws around the citizen, can be greater than the Southern whites are anxious and willing to make good. Our suggestion then is that Mr. TILDEN shall remove from the Northern mind any apprehensions it may entertain for the safety of the negro by a strong, plain and explicit declaration of his purpose to see that they shall have every right respected.

As the JOURNAL belongs to that school in politics that it pleases some people to characterize as "hot-headed" and "ultra" and "violent," we have thought it not inappropriate that we should make this suggestion.

WE MUST ORGANIZE AND AT ONCE.

It cannot be urged too earnestly or too often upon our people the importance of being thoroughly and efficiently organized in the campaign before us. As we have said before, the machinery by which the party seeks to accomplish this desirable condition consists of the Executive Committees and mainly those of the several Townships. Every Township ought to have its best, most active and most earnest men upon its Executive Committee, men who will see that every Democrat entitled to register does so in due time, and that no man who is not known to be entitled to register and vote shall have his name put on the books. It will be the duty of the members of the Township Committees to report progress to the County Executive Committees from time to time as they may be requested or as occasion may demand. If these things shall be done our success is certain. We have a majority of over sixty thousand white votes in the State. Never have more than twenty thousand of that white majority ever voted the Radical ticket.

All we have to do then is to bring out the full white vote and the victory is ours for the Democratic party is the white man's party and the Radical party is the negro party. But we must bring out the vote. No Democrat who can get to the polls must be permitted to stay away. We have ample time to get ready for the great day but not an hour to spare and the work of preparation must be done through the County and Township Executive committees, mainly through the Township committees.

A very valuable and very efficient ally and assistant in the work of preparation for election day in a township will be a VANCE AND TILDEN campaign Club. Properly organized and properly officered and with earnest active members there is no reason why a single Democratic vote should be lost except from extreme sickness of the voter. This is no time for idling or for slighting work. We have too much at stake. What will be our condition when another Kirke arises if SETTLE shall be Governor? Think of that, fellow white men, and remember your duty to yourselves and to your wives and to your little ones. Remember what SETTLE, then a sworn Judge upon the bench, did when the first Kirke arose. And there will be another Kirke as sure as SETTLE sits in Holden's seat. The nomination of SETTLE for Governor with his record puts all our liberties at issue. What good will a Constitution and laws do us if SETTLE shall be Governor, a man who can and will sit supinely and see a ruthless murderer and cut-throat from another State come into our borders, raise troops and defy the courts! If we would keep off those things we must beat SETTLE for Governor, and if we would do that certainly, we must organize thoroughly.

THE CONVENTION AND THE AMENDMENTS.

The people do not need to be told how anxiously and how unscrupulously the enemies of constitutional reform have sought to prevent any and every change in the Canby Constitution.

Up to the very day that it adjourned almost, it was said the Convention would take from the people the few rights they still enjoyed, especially were they told that their homesteads would be lost; but the result proves the charge to have been utterly false, and to-day the homestead is as safe as any Constitution and laws can make it. Indeed, the only proposition affecting the homestead and personal property exemption provisions presented to the Convention for its consideration was introduced by a Radical delegate. It was promptly declared to be within the restrictions imposed by the act of Assembly calling the Convention and therefore beyond its power to change in any way.

It was said the Convention would discriminate in favor of lawyers and rich men in exempting property from taxation, but the Constitution stands unchanged by the amendments in that respect. It was said that in order to keep negroes from voting the Convention would in the future require of white men also a property qualification for voting, but the amendments make no such requirement.

It was said the Convention would not obey the restrictions imposed upon its power by the act of the Assembly calling it into existence, but no man can point to a single instance in which the Convention disregarded those restrictions. It is true that a large number of the Radical delegates in the Convention formally protested in writing against being required to take the oath to obey the restrictions and against its binding effect when taken. The Democrats made no such protest, but cheerfully took the oath and faithfully obeyed it.

It was said that by the action of the Convention the sessions of the Legislature would be lengthened and the expense to the people increased; and the truth is the amendments both greatly shorten the sessions of the Legislature and greatly diminish their cost. It was said that, in round numbers, the Convention would cost the people of North Carolina the vast sum of five hundred thousand dollars, and in point of fact it has not cost in exact numbers as much as thirty-two thousand dollars, barely more than one twentieth part of five hundred thousand dollars.

It was said the amendments would not be submitted to the people for ratification, or if they were submitted, that not more than thirty days would be given for their consideration. But the Convention did submit all the amendments to the people for ratification and gave thirteen months instead of thirty days for their consideration and examination.

The work of the Convention has come to an end and time has shown all the charges made against it by the enemies of Constitutional reform to have been false, utterly false. The work of the people is still to be done. If they will only be as true to themselves as was the Convention, all will be well. Do we wish to be free from the Canby Constitution, or do we wish to remain slaves under it still longer? That is the question we have now to decide. We can decide it just as we wish, for the power to do so is placed in our hands by the proposed amendments.

THE COLORED TROOPS FOUGHT NOBLY.

Ever since the war ended, the changes have been rung by the Radical leaders North and South upon the devoted loyalty of the negroes to the "flag of our Union" and we have been told repeatedly, and we may add, rather offensively too, that should an occasion arise demanding their services that they would promptly respond to the call of the government and set an example to the whites of the South that they would be slow to imitate. It occurs to us that right now a fine opportunity presents itself for the exhibition of that intense "loyalty" for which the nation's pets have been so highly extolled, and a fine field in which to exhibit their valor is now opened up to them. During the late unpleasantness it was the boast of our Northern neighbors that the "colored troops fought nobly." We have in our midst several negro companies well armed and equipped, and we suppose there are similar organizations in every Southern State. Why not get them to volunteer against the Indians? Let them show their loyalty by offering their services to the government to assist in rooting out Sitting Bull and his bloody Sioux. On this field honors are to be won and glory awaits them, for who can say but that some sable warrior might arise amidst the din and clash of arms whose deeds of high emprise would put to blush a Cæsar or a Grant. The occasion is a great one for them to show their mettle, but will they be equal to it? We judge not.

A number of white companies have volunteered, but then you know that's just like the white people of the South, always willing to help any one in any trouble even though they are slapped in the mouth all the time they are doing it, and though they get more kicks than coppers for their trouble. We contend that now is the time for our sable warriors to prove their loyalty and justify the boasts of their Northern leaders that they, and they alone of all the South are true to the flag. Let them follow that flag to the Black Hills and stir up Sitting Bull. Perhaps some fur might fly, or some wool be missing from the place where the wool ought to grow, but who could doubt the result. Did not the "colored troops fight nobly" according to Butler, particularly at the explosion of the mine near Petersburg, and are they not just the boys to walk through a whole tribe of Indians before breakfast?

Let them volunteer, and that right away, take time by the forelock or any other lock, it matters not which, and start at once or some foolish white man will pitch in and finish the campaign in a blaze of glory.

IN BATTLE ARRAY.

The action of their State Convention having completed the alignment of the Radical forces, the two parties now stand confronting each other in battle array. Our leaders are known and our position is known—both having been deliberately chosen and boldly announced to the world. The Radical leaders and the Radical position too, whether chosen with deliberation or not have certainly been announced with boldness. Indeed, we are not quite sure that the Radical party has not exceeded us in boldness, for none but that party could have the assurance to go before the people of North Carolina under such leaders and with such a record. We freely and frankly confess the Democratic party could do no such thing, or if it did, that it would deservedly meet the fate that is certainly awaiting its foe in November next.

There are two great and grave issues in this campaign in North Carolina. The first is a return to honest, economical government, and the second is the preservation of the liberty of the citizen and these being the issues nothing but audacity unparalleled or blind and impotent desperation could have induced a party to put forward as leaders and exponents such men as were chosen last week. Judge SETTLE is the friend and ally, personal and political, of President GRANT. More than any other man in the South except Mosby, perhaps, SETTLE has been in GRANT'S confidence. If GRANT has upon him the odor of bad, corrupt and illegal government the smell of it is upon SETTLE also. When his party was pillaging and plundering the Treasury of the State he uttered not a word. It is but little credit for him to say that he stole nothing himself; he saw his friends take from his poor old mother State her entire substance and uttered not a word in her behalf.

Nor is Judge SETTLE'S record upon the other issue any better. All men know that the writ of *Habeas Corpus* is the foundation of the liberty of the citizen, that without it citizens are slaves and their rulers are masters.

"The writ of *Habeas Corpus*" is the name of the writ that under the Constitution both of the United States and of the State every citizen has a right to have issued by a Judge to inquire into the legality of the custody in which he is held. If men can be arrested by the government and held in custody at its will without there being any legal process for inquiring into the lawfulness of their arrest and detention, it will be seen at a glance that the citizen is helpless and the government is absolute. And it was just this state of thinks that Governor Holden brought about by the help of Judge SETTLE during the Kirke war. Men were arrested and held in prison in defiance of the known law of the land by a ruffian and cut-throat from Tennessee, acting under Holdens orders, and when SETTLE, a sworn Judge, was called upon for relief, he cried out that he was "exhausted." Without his consent and connivance the Holden-Kirke war would not have lasted three days! But he consented! And this is the man the Redical party has put forward as its champion in a campaign that involves the preservation of the liberty of the people!

What a contrast he presents to his opponent, Governor VANCE. When war came, VANCE took his life in his hand, and went into battle to uphold the Confederate Government, but when that government sought to violate the sanctity of the great writ of *Habeas Corpus*, VANCE withstood its officers with all the power at his command. Not even the government for which he was willing to give his life, should touch a hair of the head of the meanest deserter in all North Carolina, if thereby it violated that great safeguard to the liberty of the citizens, commonly called the writ of *Habeas Corpus*. In time of profound peace Judge SETTLE permitted Kirk, to trample it in the dust under his feet and to hold whomsoever he would in vile dungeons as long as he would. And even now he thinks it a fit matter for jest and ridicule before a gaping crowd of negroes.

The right men are undoubtedly in the right places. VANCE as the upholder and defender of the rights of the citizen no matter how humble or even how mean. And SETTLE as the betrayer and despiser and the ridiculer of those rights.

And then too in these days, when every wind, that blows from the North to the South and from the South to the North, brings to our ears the people's piteous pleadings for retrenchment, reform and honest government, to think that a party should have the brazen impudence to nominate for the high and responsible position of Lieutenant Governor such a man as Blow-your-Horn-Billy Smith!

Verily it does indeed seem that whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad. Surely none but madmen would have nominated such candidates at such times.

The New York *Sun* says:

Including all who are in the pay of the National Government, the number is about 100,000. It is easy for these men to contribute $20 each on the average to a Presidential election fund. This would amount to $2,000,000. But this is a small estimate. The contributions from this source, provided Grant and Zach Chandler and Don Cameron tell them to shell out, are more likely to reach $3,000,000. This would be only an average of $30 per head.

For the sake of getting the support and money of these men, does anybody imagine that Hayes is not going to yield to any terms which Grant, Shepherd and the rest may dictate?

When the Memphis riots of 1866 occurred a supposed negro woman named Frances Thompson, the keeper of a notorious assignation house, testified before the Congressional Investigating Committee that she had been outraged thirteen times by the rioters. The other day the supposed woman was arrested, examined by several physicians and discovered to be a man. He is now working on the chain gang in male attire.

KIND WORDS FOR THE SOUTH.

Governor Hayes' kind assurances to his "countrymen of the Southern States" comes rather late and in a rather questionable shape to accomplish much. Southern birds are too old to be caught by such chaff. Mr. Hayes wants to trade soft words for Southern votes, but we are not in a trading humor just now. There was a time when kind words would have been welcomed by Southern men as the thirsty and parched earth welcomes refreshing showers from heaven. There was a time, as the Lynchburg *News* very aptly reminds us, when Gov. Hayes' "countrymen of the Southern States" did need kind words—kind deeds were not to be expected. There was a time when the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended in many States; when the Albany penitentiary was being filled with simple rural citizens; when the bloodhounds of Kirk rode through North Carolina; when vile spies, informers and revenue officers vexed the poor, blackmailed the fearful, prosecuted the brave before truculent courts with selected, packed, mixed juries, and confiscated property and filled the land with trouble; when State governments were usurped or overthrown, Legislatures dispersed by the soldiery and suppressed, indignation filled the minds of all honest freemen North and South. Where then was the soothing voice of Gov. Hayes? When was it heard before in our behalf? In the record which he made in the campaign with the old Lynchburger, Bill Allen, did his "countrymen of the Southern States" come in for comforts or curses? Were they "banditti" or "countrymen?" How does the Southern plank in the Cincinnati platform, which intimates, or the Republican press, which charges the "solid South" with preparing for rebellion, and violence and wickedness, correspond with the asserted confidence of Gov. Hayes in his "countrymen of the Southern States?" We took Gen. Grant on trust and promised to "judge his acts impartially," and the country is ready to render judgment. We were deceived and will take no more promises. The New York *Sun* well says: "It is the same shop with a new sign."

NORTH CAROLINA CANDIDATES IN VIRGINIA.

We learn from the Norfolk *Virginian* that Capt. Jarvis, Major Engelhard and Colonel Kenan were expected to speak at the TILDEN AND HENDRICKS meeting in Norfolk last night.

Eighty-four years ago Henry Laurens of South Carolina directed that his body should be buried after death, and his instructions were faithfully followed. A few days ago Mr. Henry Berry, an old citizen of Marion county, died, leaving directions in his will that his executor—one of his sons—should have his body cremated upon pain of being disinherited. As Mr. Berry died in possession of a large property, it is not for us to compare with his father's wishes he will suffer by the refusal.

Grant has written to Bristow to tell what he knows about the whiskey ring and the White House. Let us see if he will do it. Several days have passed, but nothing has been told yet. Let it come, we repeat, let it come. But come it will not, for Bristow is not the man to make Grant mad, even if he was kicked out of the Cabinet. Bristow is a prudent patriot and a cautious reformer. The will be some other excuse.

Poor Schurz! This, from the St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, is the unkindest cut of all: "Carl Schurz is on our side this time, but we think we can win the fight, nevertheless." And this from a man who has his editorial sanctum in the penitentiary!

Jewell's experience in the Postoffice Department appears to have made him a model letter writer. *Vide*:

Sir: I tender my resignation of the office of Postmaster General.

Your obedient servant,
MARSHALL JEWELL.

To the President.

It is announced by the President's organ that it is not probable the Postmaster General will make any important appointments without some intimation from the President that they are desirable." And that is the sort of civil service reform Grant loves.

Sergeant Bates is respectfully requested to take up Sitting Bull's trail and march through the Yellow Stone country with that United States flag that has so long waved over the home of the free and the land of the brave. N. B.—No insurance on back-hair covers war risks.

The *National Republican* says:

Two boys are born in this Centennial year to every girl. This is looked upon as an omen of war. It certainly augurs less talk.

Isn't that rather hard on the girls?

Supreme Court Decisions.

Opinions were filed Monday by the Justices in the following cases:

John Hardy vs. Carolina Central Railway Company, from New Hanover. Judgment rendered at last term reaffirmed.

James Vann and wife vs. Fayetteville Building and Loan Association from Cumberland. Judgment affirmed.

By RODMAN, J.:

William Daniel and wife vs. William Crumpler, from Wayne. Affirmed with modification and remanded.

William Melvin vs. John Waddell et al., from Cumberland. Judgment affirmed.

Gen. Joe. Shelby, the most noted Confederate cavalryman of the Trans-Mississippi department, telegraphs Grant: "General Custer has been killed. We once fought him, and now propose to avenge him. Should you determine to call for volunteers, allow Missouri to raise $1,000." Another hideous rebel outrage. Proposing to take the avenging of a federal general out of the hands of loyal men.

Democratic Platform, Endorsed by Grant's Platform.

The good old rule,
The simple plan,
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S CABINET.

The Republican Press on Mr. Jewell's Removal—The Frequent Changes in the Cabinet.

The Republican papers are outspoken in condemnation of the removal of Postmaster General Jewell by President Grant. The New York *Tribune* says:

"The present action of the President throws a flood of light upon the circumstances attending Secretary Bristow's withdrawal from the administration, and if any further light were needed it illuminates still more the President's policy and his relations to the whole movement for the purification of the government service. It cannot be longer denied that President Grant has been all the time hostile to the policy and plans which Secretary Bristow in the Treasury and Governor Jewell in the Postoffice Department were endeavoring to carry out, to cleanse their departments of corruption and inefficiency and secure for the government honest and faithful service. No excuse is offered, not even the pretense of a pretext, for this summary expulsion of a faithful, able and honest officer. It is just the old story made so familiar during the past seven years, of personal government, selfish, arbitrary, unreasoning and despotic rule. President Grant is doing what he can to handicap his party and insure its defeat."

The New York Times says:

"Postmaster Jewell has been turned out of the cabinet with as little ceremony as if he had been a serving man in the President's household. Mr. Jewell may have deserved this treatment, but if he did, the President owes it to the country to explain how. If this resignation was demanded out of mere caprice, or from some motive which the President is ashamed to avow, Gen. Grant has put himself in a position where his party will be obliged to resign him to the indulgence of a perverse humor, for whose freaks they must decline any responsibility."

The Philadelphia North American says:

"To explain the motives which influence President Grant in his political appointments is not an easy task; to excuse his manner of making them impossible. Since the removal of Collector Comly, of this city, without even a plausible pretext, the President has been making it lively all around. It does seem unfortunate that he should have used the axe chiefly upon the necks of those who in the public eye were considered as typifying the element of reform."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

"Two better men were never so struck down than Bistow and Jewell. They gave their own characters to support that of an otherwise almost characterless administration, and their absence from the cabinet leaves Mr. Hamilton Fish without companionship there in his rigorous integrity. We can only imagine him as a Fish very much out of water in his present isolation. The summary dismissal from place of so wise, honest, energetic and useful an officer as postmaster General Jewell, is such as requires sound reasons for its justification."

The New York Evening Post says:

"The removal of the Postmaster General is an offensive illustration of the manners as well as the methods of Grantism. With as little ceremony as he would use toward his stable boy, the President turned out of doors one to whom he had given the strongest pledge of official and personal confidence by calling him to his cabinet counsels. The President has done a bad thing and done it very rudely."

The Baltimore American says:

"In removing Postmaster General Jewell the President has arrayed against himself the best sentiment of the country. No doubt his action seems entirely proper to himself, but a vast number of intelligent people think differently. Gen. Grant is a man of indomitable courage, and never hesitates to accept the weightiest responsibilities. Probably he is strong enough to defy public opinion, but we fear that this unnecessary exercise of his prerogative will add nothing to his well-earned fame."

The Cabinet changes during President Grant's administration exceed in number those of any other, now excepting the turbulent administration of President Harrison. The following is the list.

There have been two Secretaries of State, E. B. Washburne and Hamilton Fish, the latter being the oldest Cabinet officer retaining his place. There have been five Secretaries of the Treasury, viz.: A. T. Stewart (not confirmed), Geo. S. Boutwell, William A. Richardson, Benjamin H. Bristow and Lot M. Morrill. There have been four Secretaries of War, viz.: John A. Rawlins, William W. Belknap, Alphonso Taft and J. Donald Cameron. Of Secretaries of the Navy there have been two, viz.: Adolphe E. Borie and George M. Robeson. Of Secretaries of the Interior there have been three, viz.: Jacob D. Cox, Columbus Delano and Zachariah Chandler. There have been three Postmasters General, viz.: John A. J. Cresswell, Marshall Jewell and J. N. Tyner. There have been five Attorneys General, viz.: E. Rockwood Hoar, A. T. Akerman, Wm. Faulet Williams, Edwards Pierrepont and Alfonso Taft. That is to say, President Grant has had twenty-four Cabinet ministers.

DOC. ADAMS'S MILITIA.

Simply a Political Machine—A Menace to Lawfulness and Order—Running Around with Winchester Rifles—Record of their Outrages.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.

We have nothing to say against colored military companies *per se*. For instance, there is one in Augusta, that has never given any person just cause of offense. It is a peaceable, orderly and law-abiding organization, confining itself strictly to the object for which it was formed. But a widely different condition of affairs prevails in South Carolina, and especially in Edgefield and Aiken counties. There the colored militia companies are simply political machines, used to overawe the whites and carry elections. Mere tools, for the most part, in the hands of unscrupulous men, they have been made to do almost irreparable mischief.

They have burned houses, murdered men, and insulted women. Armed with the most approved style of fire-arms, and with breasts full of animosity to the white race, they have constituted a formidable power for evil. It is small wonder that the white people have determined to live no longer in such a state of insecurity; small wonder that they have made up their minds that their wives and their lives and their property—shall no longer remain at the mercy of a mob, armed with Winchester rifles and led by murderers and incendiaries. The colored militia may as well accept the situation, and return their guns and ammunition to the State. We say this in all kindness and with a sincere desire to avert bloodshed. It may be said that the militia have been ordered and mustered according to law. Granted. But there is a higher law than that—the law of self-preservation. This is the law which demands the disbandment of these companies.

Custer is said to have been a native of Virginia.

TILDEN AND HENDRICKS' CAMPAIGN SONG.

BY CAPT. SAM'L T. WILLIAMS.

Composed in Honor of the Raisin of a Tilden and Hendricks Flag at Rocky Mount, N. C., on July 4th, 1876, and Read on the Occasion by the Author.

(Rocky Mount Mail).

I.

We fling our banner proudly forth
Inscribed with honored names and pure;
The East, the West, the South, the North
Will arrive to make their triumph sure,
Our people have been cursed too long
With foul misrule and unjust laws
They're moving to redress the wrong,
They're moving to uphold their cause.

CHORUS.

The patriots now are gath'ring fast,
In every State they soon will swarm;
And soon we'll hear the welcome blast
Ring out for Tilden and Reform.

II.

Corruption reigns on every hand,
The rogues we feel the halter draw,
But plunder our impoverished land
In name of liberty and law.
The evidence is the White House traced,
See Babcock, Belknap and the rest,
Our name at home, abroad disgraced,
An patriots blush, amazed, distressed.

Chorus

III.

Our leader was bold a knight
As ever lifted lance or shield;
He'll ride to battle through the fight,
And drive the rascals from the field.
He's not the man to turn or run,
He'll smash the Rings where'er they're found;
He'll kick them to the public view,
Disgraced, dishonored and disbound.

Chorus

IV.

To aid our chief the noble will
Lends to our cause her bright-est star,
Her Hendricks, no-blest, purest, best,
Stands by our side in this war.
This war against un-blushing wrong,
This war against the powers that be,
This war against the robber throngs,
This war to stop the nation's woes.

Chorus.

V.

Then let our banner wave on high,
Its motto streaming to the breeze,
We feel, now, that our triumph's nigh,
The right we will win the victory seize.
The people in their strength will rise,
And from the land from plunder more,
Their shouts of joy will rend the skies,
And echo back from shore to shore.

Chorus.

VI.

Then let each patriot join the band,
And work for Tilden hand in hand,
For Tilden, and for Hendricks stand,
And strive for Vance and Swain to-day,
And when November's sun goes down,
As surely as our cause is just,
We'll hear the shouts of triumph borne
From North to South, from East to West.

Chorus.

Samanthy's Elopement

Yes, said the old lady, as she wiped her eyes and proceeded to tell the sympathizing neighbors about the elopement of her daughter. Yes, Mrs. Bloobs, you may well say it ar a dreadful stroke. I ain't had such another shock since that last shock o' rheumatiz. To think that darter of mine would do such a disgraceful thing after all the care an' affection me an' her father have ravished on her from her infancy up. I couldn't bear up under the affection no how.

Did you not suspicion that they were contemplating some such move? asked the neighbor.

No, we never suspicioned any contemplation. After I'd scunned the contested upstart o' the premises with the mop, I didn't think he'd have insurance to speak to Samanthy again. An' she seemed to appear so consigned that I never respected her of having any underhand contentions. But all the time as I've been sence, they used to meet clandestinely, when I thought Samanthy was a quiltin', and concoct their plans to run off and elope. Well, Samanthy has made her bed, an' she'll have to lay on it. I wash my hands of the ungrateful girl from this time forth with.

Did you make any effort to intercept them?

No, we did not see fit to know it, or else we'd a intercepted 'em within an inch of their lives.

I mean, did you try to have them stopped when you found they were gone? asked the old man of evil humor.

Yes indeed. Father telescoped to five or six towns, and give their prescription—cost him lots o' money too, but he said he wouldn't mind spending the price of a cow to get Samanthy back. But we never heard nothin' from them, and I told father to let 'em alone and they'd come home after a while with five or six children behind 'em. But I tell you, Mrs. Bloobs, they shan't be buried in this house except over the dead body of my defunct corpse, you just remember that.

Indian Massacres.

The massacre of Custer's command has been compared to that of Major Dade's detachment in the Florida war. This occurred in 1835. On December 28th of that year 110 men under Major Dade were surprised by the Seminole Indians, and every one of them killed except a few privates. The war with the Indians in Florida lasted seven years, at an expense to the government of about $10,000,000 and a loss of 1,466 lives. And this though our forces were led by such skilful officers as Gaines, Zachary Taylor, Jessup, Gilnch, Harrow and others.

The disaster to Gen. St. Clair in 1793 was a still more memorable calamity, inflicted by Indians upon American troops. St. Clair, a regular officer, was made major general in 1791, and became general-in-chief of the army. He was entrusted with the command of the expedition against the Miami Indians. The last words of Washington to him were: "Beware of surprise." St. Clair was surprised, however, on November 4, near the Miami Villages, and his force of 1,400 ill-disciplined men were cut to pieces. The wonderful control which Washington had gained over a violent temper is said to have completely given way when he received this intelligence, and the explosion of his wrath is said for a time to have been fearful. St. Clair resigned his commission.

Washington himself possessed great influence with Indian warriors, and he may have remembered bitterly at this moment the ruinous obstinacy in the expedition against Fort Duquesne of a regular British officer, Braddock, who, although unacquainted with Indian warfare, disregarded the suggestion of his young volunteer aid-de-camp, Washington. The result was that he fell into an ambush, was defeated with great loss, every one of his aids except Washington disabled, and himself mortally wounded. The assumption that one regular soldier is equal to five Indians is contradicted by all experience, except they be very skillfully handled, and the necessity of the most extreme caution in military movements against the red men was always understood by Gen. Washington.

Supreme Court.

In the case of Gorman ex'rx, et al., vs. Mauly et al., on the injunction granted for a writ of supersedeas to restrain the court below from proceeding further until the case is heard in this court upon the merits. Order issued and case set for hearing on the 13th (Thursday.)

Appeals from the 6th judicial district were then called and disposed of as follows:

Mordecai et al., vs. John Devereux et al., from Halifax. Leave to re-sell land granted.

John S. Dancy vs. John J. Long et al., from Halifax. Continued.

Lydia A. Weathersbee vs. George Andrews et al., from Halifax. Continued.

J. A. Harrison & Son vs. George Bides, from Nash. Continued.

A. G. McElwaine et al. vs. Richard Burnett, from Halifax. Continued.

J. W. Heptinstall vs. J. E. Rue, Jr., from Halifax. Argued by J. B. Batchelor for plaintiff, and Gatling & Moore for defendant.